

THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 8TH JANUARY.

THIRTY-FIVE thousand subjects of the ex-Gaekwar of Baroda have petitioned the Queen on behalf of His Highness. We have received a copy of the petition, but we have no space for it. We give below the prayer of the petitioners:

I. That your Majesty will be graciously pleased to order the restoration of H. H. Mulhar Rao to his ancestral *Gudi* and territorial possessions of Baroda, and to all the honours and distinction appertaining thereto.

II. That your Majesty will also be pleased to restore all the rights and privileges of the Ranees and heirs of H. H. Mulhar Rao.

III. That, in the meantime H. H. Mulhar Rao, and his two Ranees, and child may be freed from the incarceration and undue surveillance exercised over them at Madras; and all the property belonging to His Highness and of the two Ranees including *Streedhun*, may be restored to them. H. H. Mulhar Rao, and his two Ranees and the infant child, are not criminals and their treatment as prisoners is without a warrant, and not directed or sanctioned by the Proclamation of 19th April 1875.

IV. That the Solicitors of H. H. Mulhar Rao may be permitted to have access to His Highness and to his two Ranees, free and unincumbered by the presence of a Government official, as is desired by His Highness. As a matter of State policy and of justice, it must be as much in the interest of the Government as it is of His Highness and his two Ranees that they should be allowed the assistance and advice of respectable Solicitors in the discussion of the questions connected with them, which must, in some manner or other, be soon settled, or they will always arise and give cause to political agitation.

V. That *Sadashiv* Rao may also be freed from his incarceration at Allahabad, to which he has been subjected without conviction of any crime or offence.

IT IS REPORTED that the Afridis committed another raid this time on the borders of the Peshawar district killing two villagers and carrying off some plunder. No further details are given.

THE RUSSIAN Government it is stated have ordered 140,000 tons of lead from a German firm. This looks like business.

A BERLIN Journal states that the Russian Government have ordered 60,000 special maps of Turkey and the Danube Principalities. This is another phase of Russian earnestness.

IT IS SAID that funds are being raised in Moscow and other Russian cities, for purchasing vessels in America to be employed against English ships as privateers, in the event of a war. This too is an evidence of the business spirit of Russia.

THE names of 131 young women have been entered as students of medicine at St. Petersburg.

AT THE ANNUAL BANQUET of the Hackney Liberal Club several ladies, including three members of the London School Board, were present, and one (Miss Fenwick Miller), made a strong political speech. So English clubs are beginning to admit ladies.

WE GLEAN the following from the letter of our Banda correspondent: "A mysterious letter is being passed from village to village exhorting the people to refrain from selling cattle, cows and sheep to the butchers on pain of severe displeasure of the Thakoor Juggurnath Jee, who it is threatened will desert them. The villagers who receive this missive are under the pain of serious displeasure of the gods and the risk of incurring the sin of killing 100,000 Kine asked to pass on the letter to other five villages. Three murders were committed within short intervals of each of other, the authors of all which have been apprehended, two have been punished and one is under custody pending trial. The circumstances attending this murder as narrated by an accomplice who has turned Queen's evidence are of a diabolical nature. He said that the victim a boy of 12 or 13 years of age had been indecently assaulted by the man about 27 years old and in order to conceal the effects of his first crime could not think of a better expedient than taking the youth's life and concealing the body under ground in a hearth. Great extortion and oppression were practised upon the people by the underlings of the President of the Durbar Committee in order to make them contribute to the cost of rejoicings of the Proclamation day. It is said that in some cases they are being dragged out from their homes to visit the President and subscribe. In addition to Rs. 700 sanctioned by Government for the Durbar expenses Rs. 3,991 have been raised by private subscriptions."

TUESDAY, 9TH JANUARY.

THE TIMES says that the concentration of Russian troops on the south-western frontier is proceeding, and the Roumanian Army also has been increased, while a large force has been sent to Kalafat, opposite Widdin, a Turkish fortress on the Danube. An envoy sent from Constantinople to Bucharest recently seems to have failed to conclude any agreement; but a Roumanian official has just been despatched to the Turkish capital.

A LARGE discount establishment in Brussels, the Union du Credit, has stopped payment. One of the Managers has disappeared and a director has committed suicide.

A CONFERENCE was held at St. James' Hall on the Eastern question. The following were the topics treated of:

"1. The present mis-government of the Turkish Empire and the hopelessness of reforms from the Ottoman Government.

2. The responsibilities of Europe, and of England in particular, in reference to the Eastern Question.

3. Review of recent negotiations and of the present diplomatic situation, and the means of averting European war.

4. What the powers assembled in Conference ought to exact from Turkey in the way of reforms and of securities for their being carried out.

5. Protest against war for the Ottoman Power, and against holding out hopes of support to the Power in case of war."

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of the *Times of India* says that a committee of officers has been appointed to investigate a proposed plan for assimilating the system of the Ordnance accounts in India with the plan adopted in England. The committee is the result of continual complaints made of the extravagance attending the Indian system. Major Noble has been appointed Secretary, and will set out for India shortly.

SIR EDWARD BUCKLEY M. P. for Newcastle-upon-Lyone is charged with appropriating, or rather misappropriating, £180,000 of trust money. The Judge said Sir Edward Buckley's guilt was manifest, and it was one of the grossest and most scandalous breaches of trust he had ever heard of.

THE FOLLOWING INTERESTING LETTERS are published in the London papers:

TO MR. JUSTICE MANISTY, QUEEN'S BENCH.
Sir—Your lawyers have given Dr. Kenealy notice to attend the Taxation of your rascally Bill of Costs in Manisty vs. Kenealy, on the 19th instant. I have not got a copy of this Bill; and I wish very much to know what it consists of. I have no doubt it is a most horrid swindle—well worthy of you and the Gray's Inn Benchers, alias Robbers; and Fookes, the Pugilist, who is now Treasurer in Dr. Kenealy's place; the usurper of his Chambers; and the mover under you in this matter. You can send it, or not, as you please. But the world shall know which you do.—Yours, &c. M. KENEALY.

TO MESSRS. LITTLÉ, SOLICITORS, BEDFORD-ROW.
GENTLEMEN,—Dr. Kenealy has received notice to attend the Taxation of your Bill in the infamous and villainous proceedings of Manisty vs. Kenealy, than which probably the present century has not beheld a greater act of Robbery, Swindling and Injustice. Will you favour him with a copy of this Bill of Costs in order that he may know—and the public may see—what extortion and scandalism can be committed in this country with impunity, under the colour of law.—Yours, &c. M. KENEALY.

Why is not Dr. Kenealy sent to Bedlam?

PROFESSOR HUXLEY has given a lecture on horses, which, according to his account, used formerly to be bears. The missing link has been discovered in the shape of small animal, about as big as a fox, called by geologists *Orehippus*.

VANITY FAIR has the following on Lord Northbrook:

"To the sub-sovereignty of British India he brought qualities not indeed of dangerous, or audacious, brilliancy, yet of much value. The modesty, exactness, and business habits of the merchant he had inherited from his fore-fathers in the great banking house; the experience of an official he had acquired in many departments; the fine tastes of a scholar he had imbibed at Oxford; and the conscience and integrity of an English gentleman were with him congenital. He was sorely tried in the first year of his Viceroyalty; for the one invader never yet defeated in Hindustan was announced as about to march into the valley of the Ganges. He went forth to fight the famine, and by enduring a Calcutta summer and giving himself no rest he succeeded in more than amply providing for it. He was also much confounded by the government of Bombay and the Rindea question; and finally, if delighted, yet not a little exercised and worried by the great responsibility cast upon him by the visit of the Prince of Wales to his Viceroyalty. In this last matter he displayed pre-eminent tact and admirably drew the nice distinction between the authority of the Viceroy and the respect of the subject for the Her Apparent. He has credit, since his return, for converting the Secretary of State from some heretical views in regard to India. Allied with the Greys and some of the great Whig families, he must not be confounded in politics with Radicals. For a Whig he is exceptionally enlightened, and less disposed than

many of his order to view a question from one side only. His action is prompt, but very sure, with a touch of the old Bremen Lutheran Franz Brink from whom his family first sprang. He has won himself well in the public service, and has fairly won the Earl's coronet which now forms his crown of fame."

WEDNESDAY, 10TH JANUARY.

THE FOLLOWING gentlemen of the Press were present at the Delhi Assemblage:

Mr. A. P. Sinnett, Editor of the *Pioneer*, Allahabad; Mr. J. O. B. Saunders, Junior, representative of the *Englishman*, Calcutta; Mr. James Wilson, Editor of the *Indian Daily News*, Calcutta; Mr. Riddell, representative of the *Statesman*, Calcutta; Mr. K. K. Maitland, representative of the *Friend of India*, Calcutta; Mr. G. T. Jefferson of Reuters Agency, Calcutta; Mr. Grattan Geary, Editor of the *Times of India*, Bombay; Mr. J. M. Maclean, Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay; Mr. Sutherland, Editor of the *Madras Times*, Madras; Mr. C. A. Lawson, Editor of the *Madras Mail*, Madras; Dr. G. T. Montgomery, Editor of the *Athenaeum and Statesman*, Madras; Mr. Amery, representative of the *Indian Public Opinion*, Lahore; Major G. R. Fenwick, Editor of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, Lahore. The following is the list of Special Correspondents of the London Press:—Mr. J. C. MacGregor of the *Times* and Mr. Grant of the *Graphic*. The following gentlemen acted as Special Correspondents of the various Anglo-Indian papers:—Mr. James Hutton; Mr. G. W. Allen; Mr. T. J. Leonard; Mr. Smith; Mr. J. Northam; Mr. Ransford; Mr. C. F. French; Mr. W. Guest; Bayley; Mr. Pascal; Mr. D. Mactavish; Mr. Malcolm Macpherson; Mr. Whitehead and Mr. Allen. The following is the full list of gentlemen who represented the Native Press:—Babu Surendranath Banerji, representative of the *Hindoo Patriot*, Calcutta; Baboo Narendro Nath Sen, editor of the *Indian Mirror*, Calcutta; Babu Grijh Bhusan Mukerji, representative of the *Amrita Basar Patrika*, Calcutta; Mulvie Kiburuddin Ahmed, Editor of the *Urdu Guide*, Calcutta; Munshi Mahomed Hossein, Editor of the *Jama Jehannuma*, Calcutta; Babu Umesh Chander Dutt, Editor of the *Bharat Sungskarak*, Calcutta; Babu Pratiksho Dutt, Editor of the *Sulabh Samachar*, Calcutta; Babu Okhoy Churn Sirkar, Editor of the *Sadharani Chinturab*; Babu Mohesh Chunder Biswas, representative of the *Dacca Prakash*, Dacca; Mulvie Imdad Ali, Editor of the *Bhagulpore Gazette*, Bhagulpore; Mr. Janardan Sanderji Kirtikar, Editor of the *Indu Prakash*, Bombay; Mr. Kalkas Nowroji Kabraji Editor of the *Rast Goftar*, Bombay; Mr. Eadaji Dhondy Editor of the *Jam-Jamshed*, Bombay; Manickji Burjora, Editor of the *Bombay Samachar*, Bombay; Mr. Mir A. Ali, Editor of the *Kushul Akhbar*, Bombay; Mr. Sanderow Rowji Editor of the *Provakar*, Bombay; Kwaia Yusuf Ali, Editor of the *Agra Akhbar*, Agra; Munshi Sadhasukh Lal, Editor of the *Nur-ul Azeer*, Allahabad; Syed Jamiluddin, Editor of the *Lawrence Gazette*, Mirat; Babu Baleswar Prasad Editor of the *Kasi Patrika*, Benares; Khande Rao Bulaji, Editor of the *Barar Samachar*, Hyderabad Assigned Districts; Munshi Hursankh Rai, Editor of the *Kohi-Noor*, Lahore; Munshi Shamsuddin, representative of the *Punjab-i-Akhbar*, Lahore; Munshi Mahomed Lutfi, Editor of the *Akhbar-i-Anjuman*, Lahore; and Munshi Newel Kishore Editor of the *Oudh Akhbar*, Lucknow.

Why was the Madras Native Press ignored? The *Native Public Opinion* of Madras occupies a much higher position than some of the papers named above.

A NORTHERN passage to China has been discovered by a courageous Swede, Prof. Vordenskiold, who followed the course of the Gulf stream round the northern coast of Sweden and Russia to the mouth of the Yenisei River of Siberia; by following up this navigable river he nearly reached the frontiers of China. A canal of 150 miles would connect this river with the Amoor, which empties into the North Pacific, and this would give a direct route between China and Europe several thousand miles shorter than the one now followed by commerce.

THE SUM TOTAL of students in the German Universities in 1857 was 12,356; in 1875, 16,360. Taking the population of Germany in 1875 as 42,757,812, we find one student for every 2,613 inhabitants.

IT IS SIGNIFICANT that while the Whig Duke of Westminster presided at the National Conference on the Eastern question, the Whig Duke of Sutherland convoked a meeting at Stafford House to raise a fund for the relief of the half-starved and scantily clad Turkish soldiers in the Balkan peninsula. The Duke of Sutherland, like Sir George Campbell, has learned, by Eastern experience, to regard a Muhammadan as a man and a brother.

ACCORDING to the London Correspondent of the *Englishman* Sir Louis Mallet having declined the Finance Ministership of India, because the Indian fiscal policy is not sufficiently in accordance with Free Trade principles, is now reported to be busy with a scheme to cut down the expenditure on salaries, &c., at the India Office. His contemplated retrenchments are represented as sweeping enough to satisfy that champion of the Indian tax-payer, Professor Fawcett himself. There is a rumour afloat, too, that Lord Lytton has sent to the Indian Office a plan for the creation of something like a nobility with, gradations of rank, as in England, from among the Native

Indian princes, but that the notion finds no favour at the India Office. What can be this new patent of nobility?

AT THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE at St. James' Hall on the Eastern Question Mr. Freeman in a most eloquent but violent speech had exclaimed—"Perish India!" Sir Stafford Northcote in a spirited speech at Burnstaple thus noticed this ill-judged exclamation:

"I don't very much expect to hear any one get up in the House of Commons and say 'Perish India.' 'Perish British interests.' It is very well to say 'Perish India,' but there is one of Esop's fables which may be worth mentioning, and which, I dare say, you all remember. It was that of a mother who had a troublesome babe, and who was heard calling out to it, 'If you are not quiet, I shall throw you out to the wolf.' And the wolf waited outside expecting to get the child. If anyone expects, because expressions asserting that 'India might perish' were used at a meeting of any character held in St. James' Hall, that therefore the people of England are very likely to throw over all regard to India or to British interests, I am afraid they will have to wait a very long time."

"Perish India!" and where will England's glory be?

IN MADRID there have been some very severe inundations, greater than have been known for many years, and immense damage has been done, especially at Seville, half of which city has been under water. The gas-works were submerged, and there were no lights. Badajoz has suffered severely. The railways in Andalusia and Portugal are greatly injured, and traffic has been suspended. Postal communication overland was interrupted for several days.

THURSDAY, 11TH JANUARY.

WE ARE SORRY to learn that the Proclamation festivities at Krishnagur were attended with a tragedy. Our correspondent thus writes to us on the subject:

On the night of the illumination on the 2nd instant a very and accident took place which has thrown a gloom over the whole affair. While Mr. Stevens, accompanied by some of the Municipal Commissioners and Zemindars, were driving through the illuminated part of the town, one of the elephants of the night procession took fright from detonation (firing of toobri), and became a little unruly. The frightful sight of the elephant struck terror to the horses of a carriage which broke loose. The street was so much blocked up with crowds of people, that some of them fell prostrate on the ground when the confusion arose in consequence of the elephant getting unmanageable and the carriage was drawn over the right leg of a man named Udhav Moohar, a constable. He was immediately taken over to the hospital in a palanquin by Mr. Skrine, and every care was taken of him both by Messrs. Stevens and Skrine; but unfortunately the man died on Saturday next, i. e. on the 6th. I hope our kind-hearted and conscientious Magistrate will make some provision for the poor widow.

WE ARE informed by a friend that he enquired about the truth of the statement that the Police of Krishnagur had notified by beat of drum that the people should illuminate their houses under a penalty of Rs. 25, and that though every body at Krishnagur confirmed the general impression the Police denied the fact, but that they admitted that it was the *hookum* of the Magistrate that there should be a general illumination. The word *hookum* should not have been used. The people were naturally alarmed. Rejoicings to order are always unpalatable.

THE SAME WRITER says that pressure was actually put upon the people of Krishnagur for subscriptions and illumination. He says:—

Of course Mr. Stevens and his subordinates deserve praise for the success of the Darbar, but there can be no doubt that some sort of pressure was used in the collection of subscriptions. A respectable trader of this place had subscribed Rs. 3, which was returned to him, he being told that a rich man as he was, it was not becoming his position to pay only Rs. 3. The Municipal Commissioners should not have been asked to collect subscriptions.

WE LEARN from the East that Newab Ashanullah Khan Bahadur of Dacca has made a very handsome donation of Rs. 20,000 by way of commemoration of the assumption by the Queen of the title of "Empress of India." The amount will be applied to some permanent work of charity for the benefit of the people of Dacca.

SOME OF OUR CONTEMPORARIES have raised an unreasoning prejudice against the Native Princes, because some of them took opportunity on return from Delhi to visit Hurdwar. They say that the object of these princes is to wash the sin of having come into contact with the *Mlecha* by visiting the holy shrine. This is a mistake. The Princes like many other orthodox Hindus simply availed themselves of the opportunity of visiting shrines. It is absurd to suppose that they had any feeling against the Paramount Power in the matter.

THE STATESMAN thus corrects us about the bestowal of the rank of General in the British Army on some of the native princes:

Our contemporary is certainly mistaken. Any European sovereign thinks it a compliment to receive an honorary command in the armies of his Allies. Thus the Emperor of Russia is sure to be a General in the German Army, the Emperor of Austria in the Russian Army, and so on. And Scindiah can hardly have been left in any uncertainty on the point by the Foreign Office.

Our contemporary, however, agrees with us as to the probable effect upon the mind of the Native Princes of the addition to the Viceroy's salute, which

he says "creates so wide an interval between him and the Princes in a matter where formerly there was little or none at all."

FRIDAY, 12TH JANUARY.

IT IS PROPOSED to establish a glass manufactory at Bombay. It will be on the model of the best works of the kind in Belgium and Bohemia, and experienced European workmen will be engaged to instruct the hands at starting. Its promoters expect that in a few years the new manufactory will become quite independent of European influences, and stand forth a purely Native industry.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTES' Delhi Special has the following:

"It is worthy of notice that at the dinner to the Governors of Madras last night, Lord Lytton made no speech, and did not even, I believe—for I was not present—propose the Duke's health. The Government of India is known to be intensely annoyed at the mismanagement of the Madras famine by the Duke of Buckingham; and, as I telegraphed to you a day or two ago, is thinking of appointing a special commission to take the work out of the Duke's hands. The loss of revenue by the famine will be very serious indeed, and it is by no means unlikely that Sir John Strachey may be forced to have recourse to fresh taxation next April. The Council has been sitting day after day for hours to discuss the situation, and Bombay's claims to new railways have been urged with great vigour, and, it is hoped, with success by Sir P. Wodehouse and General Kennedy.

A fine prospect before us!

IT IS STATED that at the end of the Viceroy's speech at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, Maharaja Sindia rose first, and spoke as follows:—"Shah-in-Shah Padshah (Monarch of Monarchs), be happy. The Princes of India bless you and pray that your Sovereignty and Power may remain steadfast for ever." Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal echoed the sentiments of the Gwalior Chieftain. His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, Prime Minister of Hyderabad, rose also on behalf of the young Nizam, and said—"I am desired by His Highness the Nizam to request Your Excellency to convey to Her Majesty, on the part of himself and the Chiefs of India, the expression of their hearty congratulations upon her assumption of the title of Empress of India, and to assure her that they pray for her long life, and for the enduring prosperity of her Empire, both in India and England." The Maharaja of Jeypore, on behalf of the Rajputana Chiefs, desired that a telegram might be sent to the Queen offering their dutiful and loyal congratulations to Her Majesty on her assumption of the Imperial title.

THE HISTORY of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi says the *Indian Public Opinion*, will contain a detailed and trustworthy account of all the occurrences at the Delhi Imperial Assemblage. It will be printed and bound in the most costly style and will be illustrated by Photographs and Maps. Biographies of the distinguished visitors, European and Native, will form a prominent feature of the book.

IT IS SAID that the Province of Oudh is shortly to be merged in the Lieutenant Governorship of the North-Western Provinces, and that the Lieutenant Governor will act as Chief Commissioner of Oudh. It is further stated that the Talukdars of Oudh have taken this so much to heart that on the night of the 4th January they neither illuminated their Camp, nor went to the Jumma Masjid with the rest of the sight-seeing world to witness the grand pyrotechnic display that took place there.

THE GATTU PASS, by which the merchants of Peshawar travel to Cabul, has been interrupted by Noroz Khan with 300 soldiers; but he was opposed by the people of Shelman, who put to death some three men of the Khan, and wounded a number of others.

SATURDAY, 13TH JANUARY.

IT IS STATED that Mr. Phillips succeeds Mr. Whitley Stokes as Legislative Secretary to the Government of India. He is a shrewd lawyer.

THE PETITION for the consideration of the sentence on Rhidoy Patro has been sent in, signed by more than 800 persons. The leading members of the bar and of the native community have joined the memorial. We learn that the sentence of execution has not yet been carried out.

IT IS STATED that Sir Salar Jung was honored with one of the 2,000 Silver Medals so liberally distributed at the Delhi Assemblage, the Viceroy telling him that the "gold" ones were all gone. If this be true then a grave blunder was committed.

THE PSALM-SINGING people are scandalized because there was no divine service at the Proclamation Darbar at Delhi. The *Bombay Guardian* says:—"The most notable thing about the Viceregal Proclamation at Delhi, January 1st, is that there was nothing of the nature of a prayer, no invocation of the blessing of God, no recognition of the Sovereignty of Him by whom kings reign and princes decree justice."

It is forgotten that the Assembly was composed of persons of all creeds, and a Christian Service would have been quite out of place.

IT IS SAID that the Punjab and Scinde Frontiers will be formed into a separate Commissionership under the direct control of the Government of India. Sir Lewis Pelly is spoken of as the first Chief Commissioner of the Frontier Province. Probably the salary of the Chief Commissioner of Oude will be saved to meet the salary of Sir Lewis Pelly.

THE LATEST discovery in the matter of cures for snake-bite is bees-wax, which should be dropped hot on the wound.

EIGHT HINDUS and thirteen Mahomedans are returned as colonists in the last census of Canada.

THE NEW 'Empress' rupee was distributed to the poor in considerable numbers on the Proclamation day at Delhi.

THE RUSSIAN exploring expedition to Mongolia has been stopped by the Chinese at Tulta.

A TELEGRAM from America states that affairs in New Orleans have reached a crisis, democratic militia in obedience to the orders of the Governor have seized public officers and installed democratic officials in office, their militia meanwhile blockading the republican Governor and the members of the legislature in the state house, no bloodshed, the President has ordered the federal Commander to maintain peace without recognizing either Governors. General Errington is appointed Colonel 85th Regiment General Arthur Thomas Phillpotts Inspector General of Artillery.

THE CERTIFICATES OF HONOR have proved a new source of dissatisfaction. We have received several letters of complaint. A correspondent from Howrah writes:—"Honor is no longer honor, when it is not given to men who are really worthy of it. It is most unfortunate that men like Balu Prasanno Kumar Sarvadhikari, Pundit Mohesh Chunder Nayratna, Babu Hem Chunder Ghose and Babu Jogendra Nath Mullick of Andool were passed over, although they one and all support schools, Alms' houses, and do other charities, for which they were entitled to some honors at the late Darbar." The correspondent throws the blame upon the Magistrate of Howrah.

THE LAST mortuary return of Calcutta for the week ending the 6th instant gives the total number of deaths for the town at 299, the total for the preceding week ending the 30th December was 335, that for the week ending the 23rd idem 297. Of the deaths of last week 50 were from Cholera, 43 from Diarrhoea and Dysentery, and 97 from fever of all kinds. The rate for 1000 of population is 36.3.

BABU NARAYAN CHUNDER BHUTTACHARJEE writes to us to say that the Government Translator is not responsible for the Bengali Translation of the Proclamation of the Empress of India. The version published in the Bengali *Government Gazette* is worse. It is a capital specimen of Shahebi-Bengali.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. First Step in Botany, being an introductory treatise on the vegetation of Bengal by George Watt M. B. C. M. F. L. S. Professor, Hughly College, Translated into Bengali by Dwarka Nath Chuckerbutty, Second Master, Hooghly Collegiate School. 2. Chapters in the History of Popular Progress in England chiefly in relation to the Freedom of the Press and Trial by Jury. 1660 to 1820. By James Routledge. 3. Wyman's Indian Directory for 1877. 4. Wyman's A. B. C. Directory for 1877. 5. Thacker's Bengal Directory for 1877. 6. *Calcutta Review*, January 1877. 7. The Indian Jurist Part I. Vol I. Madras. 8. Elements of Physical Geography for the use of candidates for the Entrance Examination. 9. Kusum-Kanon—A Novel. By Soorja Coomar Adhikary B. A. 10. The Empress of India—a Poem in Bengali by Peary Churn Dass. 11. Subdakulpa Drama or the Sanskrit Lexicon of the late Raja Sir Radhakant Bahadur. Vol VI. Nos. 10 and 11. 12. Manasa-Kusuma Pat 11. A Poem in Bengali. By Ram Dayal Ghosh, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Ranaghat Sub-Division.

THE CHOTA DURBARS ON THE PROCLAMATION DAY.

WE HAVE RECEIVED accounts of several Sub-divisional Durbars on the Proclamation Day, but for want of space we regret we cannot make room for them, and for this unavoidable omission we hope our correspondents will accept our apology. We however give below an abstract of the accounts of the Durbars held at Sudder Stations:

MIDNAPORE.

The arrangements for the Midnapore Darbar were unexceptionable and no hitch occurred in carrying them out. All class

es of people were accommodated in the place, separate enclosures were assigned to the mob. At Midnapore the English proclamation was read by Major Hitchens, the District Superintendent of Police, amid loud cheers, the Bengali version by the Sub-divisional officer of Ghatal, Babu Hurreymohun Sen and the Urdu by the Collectorate Sheristadar. Bombs did the work of guns of which 101 were fired. In the address delivered by the Magistrate, Mr. Harrison, particular stress was laid on the political importance of the ceremony. A number of the recipients of certificates of Honor the names of Babu Nibinchar Nag, an enlightened Zemindar deserves prominent mention, and the Magistrate dwelt on his munificent donation to the High School in high terms of eulogy. There were fire-works and illumination in the evening. In honor of the occasion 8000 paupers were fed and 300 pieces of clothing were distributed among them. At a native public meeting held on the 2nd instant, it was resolved to offer an address to Her Majesty the Empress for which purpose Rs. 1000 were subscribed, 310 of which were subscribed by the Raja of Mysadol. At Contai the rejoicings and festivities took place in the Sub-divisional compound, and the whole were inaugurated by Mr. Barber, the Sub-divisional Deputy Magistrate.

CACHAR.

The Durbar was held at 3 P.M. and the arrangements made under the direct superintendence of the District officer, Mr. Lutman Johnson, were excellent, the works were executed by the supervisor, Public Works Department, Babu Woomakant Ghose, and the Court Inspector Babu Golnchander Dutt. The site selected for the Durbar was the regimental parade ground, a small samannah or canopy was set up for sheltering the guests with flags and banners flying all round. A platform was raised for the gazetted government officers only, on the right seats were reserved for the Europeans, and on the left for the native gentlemen invited to witness the ceremony. The gazetted officers except the District Superintendent of Police joined the Deputy Commissioner in the court house by appointment at 3½ P.M., and they formed a procession and walked to the place arranged for the ceremony. There they were received by the officers of the native Regiment and the District Superintendent of Police. The 38th Native Infantry or as many of them as were available with Reserve Frontier Police Forces were drawn up headed by their officers, the Police Force was commanded by the District Superintendent in full uniform. When the ceremony commenced the officers on the platform remained standing, the guests retained their seats. The bugles performed the work of trumpets and a crier that of a herald who called out to the assembly to preserve silence and listen to what was about being read to them. The proclamation in English and Bengali was read by the Deputy Commissioner and the Urdu translation by Lieutenant Goodrich of the Station Staff. The address which was in Bengali was also read by the Deputy Commissioner. The most noticeable feature of the ceremony was the reading of the proclamation of the Deputy Commissioner with his back to the audience, those whom he faced were the village chowkedars ranged in line and the troops far off. The band played the National anthem. Eight certificates of Honor were granted, but they were not signed, and the feelings of the recipients at receiving unsigned papers may be well imagined. It was however intimated to them that they will be signed and returned when it is ascertained who is to sign them. There were illumination and fireworks, Munnipore dance, Bainteh, and almsgiving. It is said that before the time appointed for the Durbar some respectable gentlemen waited upon the Deputy Commissioner to protest against the selection of the recipients of Certificates of Honor, and many of them kept away from the Durbar. The grotesque dress of the visitors and the certificate-holders excited great laughter. Men who appeared in pantaloons and coats were dressed in garments borrowed from parties living at distant stations.

FARREEDPORE.

The Proclamation Durbar at Farreepore was held with éclat. It was held on a maidan on the north of the *Dhol Samadra*. The arrangements, under the superintendence of the Deputy Magistrate, Babu Jadava Chandra Goswami were, exceedingly satisfactory. The Magistrate Mr. Weekes gave great satisfaction by his affability and courtesy. The proclamation was as elsewhere read by the presiding officer; the Urdu and Bengali translations of the same by Native gentlemen. Two addresses were delivered—one was a loyalty address in English delivered by a zemindar and the address proper in Bengali was delivered by the Magistrate. There was only one certificate of honor for this district, but when the name of the conferree was called he was nowhere. As in other district towns there were illuminations, fireworks, panchely and jatras as well as distribution of food and clothing. Sixty convicts were released from the Farreepore jail.

BANKOORAH.

The Bankoorah Durbar was a brilliant affair. About 150 gentlemen being the elite of the district graced the assembly. The proclamation and address were as usual read by the presiding officer and 14 Certificates of Honor given to as many non-officials. The town was decorated with flags banners and the usual auspicious Hindoo tokens in the shape of plantain trees put up all round. There were also showy archways made bearing appropriate mottoes. There were illuminations and theatrical performances at night. Mr. Larmini the Magistrate distributed alms to 500 persons.

PERTABGURH IN OUDE.

The Durbar at Pertabgurh in Oude was held in a grand style. Besides the European officials and non-officials all the talookdars were present as well as the respectable amla of the Deputy Commissioner's office who were duly invited. The Durbar was held in a bungalow erected for the purpose on the ground. The ceremony commenced at 3 P.M. with the reading of the proclamation. The Urdu translation was read by Pundit Bishambhar Nath; Meer Mahomed Hossain, Deputy Inspector of Schools made a speech in the vernacular. An address was presented to be laid at the foot of the throne the vernacular version of which was read by the Teshildar of Pertabgurh. A Kusida to be submitted to Her Majesty along with the address abovementioned was read by Meer Mohamed Hossain Sheristadar of the Deputy Commissioner's Court. There were illumination and fire-works and nauchas at night. A sum of Rs 3,000 was raised by private subscription and the government grant was Rs 1,000.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1877.

DOES THE EMPIRE MEAN A NEGATION OF INDIAN RIGHTS AND ASPIRATIONS?

If we read aright the language, tone and spirit of the *Pioneer's* article on "Victoria, Empress of

India," we must say that there can be but one answer to the above query. The *Friend of India* has become an historical tradition; in its palmiest days it was considered as a sort of Index to the hidden meanings of Government orders and despatches; the *Friend* is gone and the *Pioneer* has taken its place. The *Friend* with all its haughtiness, acrimony, and anti-native feeling was not half so mischievous as the *Pioneer* is, for the Serampore paper used to appear once a week, whereas the Allahabad paper comes out daily, and begins mischief as the sun rises. We do not wish to enquire what relations the Government bears with the *Pioneer*, but as Lord Lytton seems to be justly anxious that the motives of Government should not be misunderstood, we must candidly confess that they cannot but be seriously misunderstood so long as the Government does not take steps to remove the general impression that the Allahabad editor has access to the back-stairs of the council chamber. We have been led to make these remarks from the strange similitude which the Viceroy's address at Delhi on the 1st January, and the *Pioneer's* article on the Empress Durbar on the 2nd idem bear to each other. It was not possible that the article was written after the address had been delivered; the Durbar was held at noon, and the address was delivered about an hour after, and whoever the writer of the article he must have seen the address before he could indite it and publish the same on the morning of the 2nd instant. These circumstances and the coincidences, which we will notice presently, shew that the writer is in the confidence of the Government, and his interpretation of the new Empire, coupled with the disappointment caused by the Viceroy's address, has necessarily produced a most unsatisfactory effect. We have been asked by more than one individual—and they are thinking men—whether the new empire means a negation of the national rights and aspirations of India? According to the *Pioneer* it is. We will illustrate our meaning by a few quotations.

The Viceroy said on the 1st January:

The successive dynasties whose rule in India the power of the British Crown has been called by Providence to replace and improve, were not unproductive of good and great Sovereigns; but the policy of their successors failed to secure the internal peace of their dominions. Strife became chronic and anarchy constantly recurrent. The weak were the prey of the strong, and the strong the victims of their own passions. Thus, sapped by incessant bloodshed and shaken by intestine broils, the great House of Tamerlane crumbled to decay; and it fell at last because it had ceased to be conducive to the progress of the East.

The *Pioneer* writes on the 2nd idem:

Then as to the scale of pageant; if it was to be impressive at all, it was chiefly by extensiveness and completeness that this effect could be looked for; and without encroaching on the province of special describers, it may be said once for all that the assemblage represented the recognition of a sway which Akbar never dreamt of, and which Aurangzeb never realized. During the reign of the best Moguls, the heart of the empire was sound, the principal members were in health; but there was almost always some paralysis in the extremities; and the presence of emissaries of Kashgar, of Muscat, and of Siam betrays an interest felt by foreign powers in the present Empire which her predecessors never pretended to excite.

Again, the Viceroy says:

Her Majesty sincerely desires to maintain the most frank and friendly relations with the Rulers of those Territories which, adjoining the Frontiers of this Empire, have so long owed their independence to the sheltering shadow of its Power. But, should the repose of that Power be at any time threatened from without, the Empress of India will know how to defend Her great inheritance. No foreign enemy can now attack the British Empire in India without thereby assailing the whole civilization of the East; and the unlimited resources of Her dominions, the courageous fidelity of Her allies and feudatories, and the loyal affection of Her subjects, have provided Her Majesty with ample power to repel and punish every assailant.

The *Pioneer* writes:

Without boasting or defiance also it may be added, that the proclamation of the new title announces to Western Powers that what was formerly called an Eastern dependency no longer bears that name; that India for defensive, and if need be for offensive operations, is one with England; that the vibration of a hostile gun at Peshawar would be felt in the Mediterranean fleet; and that a war-cry might arise at Constantinople which would be succeeded by the tramp of Sikh Cavalry in the avenue of Cairo.

Then the Viceroy says in effect that the English officers shall continue to have a monopoly of the higher offices of the State. His Excellency's words are:

The present conditions and permanent interests of this Empire demand the supreme supervision and direction of their administration by English Officers trained in the principles of that polity whose assertion is necessary to preserve the continuity of Imperial rule. It is to the wise initiative of these Statesmen that India chiefly owes that steady progress in civilization which is a condition of her political

importance, and secret of her growing strength; and it is they who must long continue to form the most important practical channel through which the arts, the sciences, and the culture of the West (which have given to Europe its present pre-eminence in peace and war), may freely flow toward the East for common benefit of all its children.

This is sufficiently explicit. It throws a complete damper upon national hopes and aspirations. Translated into the language of plain common sense the above words mean that the English officers "must long continue" to enjoy the loaves and fishes of the State. But there is something more. The natives are told that "whatever their race and creed" (in this we believe the Eurasians are included) "they have recognized claim to share largely with their English fellow-subjects, according to their capacity for the task, in the administration of the country they inhabit." How carefully are these words strung together! Could any thing be more subdued in tone than these words? Her Majesty's Indian subjects are immediately reminded that "the administration of this great Empire demands, from many of those to whom a share in it is entrusted, attributes not exclusively intellectual, qualifications to which moral and social superiority are essential. More especially, therefore, does it rest with those who, by birth, rank, and hereditary influence, are your natural leaders, to fit themselves and their children for the honourable duty which is open to them, by accepting the only education that can enable them to comprehend and practise the principles steadily maintained by the Government of The Queen, their Empress." Are we to understand from this that the educated natives, who now serve the State or aspire to serve it, do not combine with their intellectual qualifications moral and social superiority? They may not be scions of a territorial aristocracy, but as a body they belong to the aristocracy of caste, and we may add, of intellect. In fact in their own country they hold a much higher position than many of their civilian rulers, who have come to India through the door of competition. Their ancestors for generations past constituted if we might so express ourselves the upper ranks of the social hierarchy. They are gentlemen by birth, education, and feeling. As for their moral superiority, it is manifest in all departments of the State in which they find employment. We are surprised that Lord Lytton should have even hinted a suspicion about the moral improvement which the natives have made under the beneficent influence of English education and English institutions. His Lordship then exhorted native gentlemen of birth, rank, and hereditary influence, the "natural leaders" of the people, "to fit themselves and their children" for the higher offices of the State. This of course sounds well enough on paper, but surely his Lordship knows well that if these men have independent and adequate means, they are not likely to court the curse of service. It is only the needy who want employment; the "natural leaders" of the people want a more honorable field for the gratification of their ambition, but the Viceroy did not utter one word calculated to produce an assuring or encouraging effect upon them. Let us now turn to the interpretation of the *Pioneer*. The writer says:

"We have heard a good deal lately about the Indian nation; to be sure it has been chiefly from our friends the Babus, who perhaps of all sections of the native community have the least claim to represent it. But from whatever quarter the cry comes, it must be distinctly understood that the proclamation at Delhi is a counter cry. Unless words are intended for the concealment of thought, the giant cavalier has in unmistakable tones informed Hindustan that there is no unity to be looked for but that which is contained in, and implied by the empire. India is to receive a nationality, by being amalgamated with that of England, under the shield of the august lady who is our Queen and her Empress. To declaim about national interests apart from those of the empire may be permitted in college exercises, but must be dismissed from serious politics as an anachronism and an absurdity."

But the "Babus," however earnest in asserting their national right to serve their sovereign and country, have never been so foolish as to cry for supercession of the Queen's Government. They are deeply grateful for the blessings which that Government has conferred upon them, and they are too knowing and too loyal to wish for a change of rule. Such a change will not be a change for the better for them. But they do believe that the Queen's Government is in a position to give the widest scope to the legitimate hopes and aspirations of the peoples of India, and they

fondly and thankfully cherish the gracious assurances of Her Majesty contained in the Proclamation of 1858, but when they see attempts to frustrate those assurances, are they to blame if they complain and protest? Their national advancement is bound up with the stability of the Empire. The crowning interpretation of the political and moral import of the new Empire is contained in the following words of the *Pioneer*:

There can be no appeal from the Empress to the public; and though honour demands that the general spirit of treaties shall be adhered to, it would be idle to deny that since the status of one of the contracting parties has been not only virtually, but confessedly and openly changed, new considerations are brought into the field. There will now arise a body of imperial interests which will demand, and must receive, due weight in the interpretation of all obligations; for it is obvious that the British relations with any one State cannot remain uninfluenced by its newly-avowed relations to them all.

The italics are ours. So according to the interpreter in the *Pioneer* the Empire means the negation of national rights and aspirations. There will be "no appeal from the Empress to the public." Will no appeal be allowed to Parliament? Will the new Empire be an unmitigated despotism? Will it not be tempered as it hitherto was with a right to appeal to the constitutional agencies of England? Will Indian questions be shut out from the Imperial Parliament? We cannot believe this, but the *Pioneer* is peremptory. Hitherto the Indian Government was defined to be a despotism modified by public opinion, but according to Sir Oracle of Allahabad it is no longer to be so. Again, we are told that the status of one of the contracting parties being changed, the treaty rights must be modified. The writer is scarcely consistent. He begins by saying that "the assumption of the title of Empress does not, in truth, invest the Queen with a single prerogative she did not possess before bill and pageant were ever thought of," and yet in the same breath he holds that "since the status of one of the contracting parties has been not only virtually, but confessedly and openly changed, new considerations are brought into the field." We cannot say that the writer is altogether wrong. We see for instance that in matter of the salutes the dignity of the Native Princes has been lowered, and we do not know how the imperial policy will be developed as time progresses. We were in hopes from what was reported to be the opinion of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales that the relations of the Native Princes with the British Government would be placed on a satisfactory footing—that they would be allowed greater latitude of action in the administration of their states than they had hitherto enjoyed, that the Political Residents in their courts would be relegated to their proper position of ambassador. But not a word was said by the Viceroy as to whether there will be any improvement in the relations of the Princes with the British Government. On the contrary the *Pioneer* says, "it is obvious that the British relations with any one State cannot remain uninfluenced by its newly-avowed relations to them all." Really this interpretation may well cause alarm to the Native Princes. If there be an opportunity Lord Lytton ought to seize it and allay the public mind by declaring that the Empire does not mean the negation of the national rights and aspirations of India.

LORD LYTTON.

WE HEARTILY welcome back Lord Lytton to the capital. For nearly eight months His Lordship was absent from it, and although only stray flashes of intelligence descended upon the plains from the cloud-land in which he dwelt as to his proceedings and measures, we believe that His Lordship passed through his noviciate with application and energy. He is reputed to have matured a frontier policy, the leading features of which have necessarily been kept from the public view. But the measures he has taken respecting Khelat shew that he has not been inactive. With regard to Khelat he has completed what Lord Northbrook had commenced. He has put an end to the domestic feuds between the Khan of Khelat and his Sirdars, re-established the British Residency, executed an important convention with the chief, by which the Khan and his Sirdars have bound themselves to refer all future disputes between themselves to the arbitration of the British Government, and open-

ed the Bolan Pass to British Trade. By far the most important work he was engaged in during the period under notice was the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi. For nearly four months we are told His Lordship was incessantly occupied with the details of the arrangements for that grand ceremony. It is said that the whole scheme was planned by His Lordship, and that there was not a single detail which did not receive his attention. As a display of British power and as a pageant it was a decided success, but we take leave to doubt whether its political and moral effects are equally satisfactory. No one will perhaps know the actual feeling of the Native Princes, for whose sake chiefly the *Rajshuya Yagnia* of the British Raj was held, but if we may judge it from the facts which have transpired, we doubt whether they have carried home a feeling of unalloyed satisfaction. Of course Lord Lytton did what he could to conciliate, aye, to please them; his intercourse with them was a "constant courtesy"; he conferred fresh honors upon them, but have these honors enhanced or lowered their status? If the salutes were a measure of the dignity of the Native Chiefs and Princes, the addition to the guns to which the Viceroy was entitled has put ten pegs lower the Gaekwar of Baroda and the Nizam of Hyderabad, who were on an equal footing with the Governor General under the East India Company and with the Viceroy under the Queen's Government; the Maharaja of Mysore similarly 10 pegs lower, though formerly he was only two pegs below; the Maharajas Scindia and Gwalior 12 pegs lower, and so on. To Her Majesty's subjects the Assemblage has been a still greater disappointment. The Royal Charter of 1858 has been slurred over. The Viceroy addressed them words, which we are accustomed to read in the pages of the *Pioneer*. His Excellency was it would seem more free in his post-prandial speeches. The grace, elegance, and effect with which he speaks whenever he addresses the public at a festive board or a social gathering shone conspicuously in his after-dinner speeches at Delhi. We will notice some of them. At the State Banquet in proposing the Health of Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India His Lordship spoke very happily. His Lordship said:

Gentlemen, when Her Majesty, by Her assumption of this title, publicly recognised and solemnly accepted, not only the rights, but also the duties of the high position which Providence has made Herself in reference to this Empire, some rather nervous politicians at home, whose sense of political continuity was, perhaps, more parochial than historical, detected with alarm an innovation in that net. The discovery was less novel than the alarm which it occasioned to the discoverers. I am afraid it cannot be denied that the British Empire in India is in fact, as well as in form, an innovation. It is a great innovation, and it is perhaps the greatest innovation the world has ever witnessed. (Cheers.) But if we may trust the proverb which affirms that "slow is sure," this innovation is too gradual to justify alarm. (Cheers.) For it has been going on for nearly 300 years. (Loud cheers.) On the 13th day of December in the year 1600 Elizabeth, Queen of England, chartered a small company of British merchants trading in India. On the 1st day of January in the year 1877, the title of Victoria Queen of England, has been proclaimed to the willing allegiance of the Empire in which that Company has long been merged (long cheers); therefore, if this be an innovation, it is a consequence of all the series of innovations which are represented by the British power in India (cheers), and with the completion and consummation of it a singular destiny has associated the names of two great English Queens. (Cheers.) Now, I think if we were asked what is the meaning of the Imperial Title, we might answer *si rationem requiras, circumspice*. If you seek the meaning of it, look around you, and you will find it in the character of the Empire that title represents (loud cheers). But what is the essential, political, and historical significance of this Empire? Well, that is a question to which, upon such an occasion as the present, it would be presumptuous to attempt an exhaustive answer; but I think that, broadly and generally speaking, we may affirm that there is one thing which, above all others, this British Empire in India does mean. It means this. It means that all its subjects shall live in peace with each other. That every one of them shall be free to grow rich in his own way, provided his own way be not a criminal way; that every one of them shall be free to hold and follow his own religious belief without assailing the religious belief of other people, and to live unmolested by his neighbour (cheers); at first sight, that may seem a very plain and simple polity, obviously commendable to all, and very easy to be applied. But when you come to apply it to an Empire multitudinous in its traditions, as well as in its inhabitants, almost infinite in the variety of races which populate it, and of the creeds which have shaped their character, you find that it involves administrative problems, unsolved by Cæsar, unsolved by Charlemagne, unsolved by Akbar. (Cheers.) It seems a very simple thing to say that we shall keep the peace of the Empire; but if we are to keep the peace of it, we must have laws to settle quarrels which would otherwise disturb its peace; and if we are to have such laws, we must frame them into a system at once comprehensive and intelligible. Again, if we are to enforce any such system of law, we must have

judges to administer it, and police to carry out the orders of the judges; and then we must have troops to protect the judges, the police, the people, and all concerned. Well, then, when you come to introduce this elaborate system of administration into a vast continent whose inhabitants have been for ages accustomed to live more or less in a state of chronic hostility to each other, you find practically that the work in which you are engaged is nothing less than this, that you are modifying, unavoidably modifying,—not harshly, not suddenly, but slowly, gently, and with sympathy, but still modifying,—the whole collective social life and character of the population of the Empire (cheers): that the task which the British Empire has undertaken.

All this was very happily expressed, but we come to the most important part below:

"Now contemplating such a task, we naturally ask ourselves—What is the instrument we are to use for solving this problem, and what is the power on which we may rely to guarantee the stability of its solution? Is it the strength of our own military force? Is it the confidence of our native subjects? Is it the loyalty of our great allies, and the fidelity of our trusted feudatories? Well, to questions of that kind, for my own part, I think I should be disposed to answer "Yes" and "No." It is these; it is all these; but it is not these only. The efficiency of our military force, the fidelity of our feudatories and allies, have been nobly and conspicuously proved; and there can be no doubt that this Empire derives strength from the fact, and from the recognition of that fact, that from the Himalaya to Cape Comorin, there is not a single native power in India whose raj would not be disturbed and probably fall into ruins if the protection of the British Empire were suddenly withdrawn from it. (Cheers.) But this is more a consequence than a cause; and I conceive that the real strength of our Indian Empire, and the permanent guarantee for the durability of that strength consist in the impartial and inflexible justice of its rule. (Cheers.) Of all the momentous social problems which the British Power in India has undertaken to deal with there is certainly none more interesting, I doubt if there be any more important, or in its ultimate results, more far-reaching than the problem which our judicial authorities are now engaged in working out. I wish to express my sympathising interest in the success of their great task, and to record my respectful recognition of the disinterestedness, the impartiality, and the patient intelligence with which they are performing and adorning it. (Cheers.) I do most sincerely believe that one single act of deliberate injustice, one marked and conspicuous departure from the principles of equity which have hitherto guided our Government,—one clear case of either inability or unwillingness to redress a wrong, whoever be the sufferer, high or humble, Native or European,—I do most sincerely record my conviction that this would be more discreditable, and therefore more disastrous to the British Empire in India, than any financial or military catastrophe. (Cheers.) Well, then, I think gentlemen, that it is the solemn affirmation and the public recognition of this principle by the highest exponent of it which constitute the special significance of the Imperial act which we have consummated to-day. (Cheers.)"

But with all deference we ask can it be said in the face of the Chittagong cases, the Fenwa cases, the Dog case of Rajshye, the embankment case of Maldah, the Mahesh car case of Hooghly, and the whole host of summary cases which we have from time to time exposed in these columns, and one of which we notice to-day, that "impartial and inflexible justice" is always done, except when the aggrieved have the means to go to the High Court for redress, and that the Government has always taken steps to check the lawlessness and arbitrariness of the local officers? What notice did Lord Lytton take of the scandalous cases we have mentioned above? We respect his Lordship's feeling for putting the claims of British rule on the highest moral grounds, but does his action always suit the word? We are willing to believe that possibly from a feeling that he is new to the country and that too much interference with the local administrations may lower their prestige and neutralize their usefulness, his Lordship is loth to interfere, but when the cardinal principles of the Government, which he has so eloquently and forcibly enunciated, are in jeopardy, is it not meet that he should interfere and vindicate the majesty of law and the character of the Queen's Government, regardless of personal considerations?

The following is the peroration of His Lordship's eloquent address at the Banquet referred to above:

"But our proclamation of the Imperial title implies something more. It implies that, henceforth, the honour of the British Crown, and consequently the power of the British nation, are committed to the continued maintenance and defence of this Empire. (Loud cheers.) You no doubt all remember the boast of Themistocles that he could change a small State into a great one. But in modern times there has sprung up a school of political philosophers who apparently consider that the perfection of political wisdom consists in doing everything which it is possible to do to reduce a great Empire to a small kingdom. (Cheers.) For my own part, I hope and believe that the magnificently impressive demonstration of an Imperial Power, conscious of its duties, but also confident in its rights, which it was our privilege to witness, and our lasting honour to have promoted this morning, will be a significant and sufficient intimation to the disciples of that ignoble doctrine that Her Majesty, like Her illustrious predecessor, Queen Elizabeth "hath in the frail body of a feeble woman the heart of a great king" (enthusiastic cheers)—that she will not relinquish under any difficulty the task in which she is engaged as regards

this Empire; that she will not abandon to any enemy the great inheritance she holds in trust for her descendants. (Loud cheers). But, gentlemen, it is upon Her Majesty's Civil and Military officers in this country that she must chiefly reckon for the redemption of those pledges. She can do so with pride and with certainty. For I am persuaded that in no parts of its vast and varied dominions does the British Crown possess a body of public servants more competent or more courageous; more intelligently and laboriously devoted to its interests; more deserving of the confidence, or more entitled to the gratitude of their Sovereign. (Cheers)."

In a highly complimentary speech Lord Lytton thus spoke of Sir Phillip Wodehouse:

"The official career of my friend and guest had, what I think I may say in every sense of the word, a palmy commencement, because it began I believe among the palms of Ceylon; but the growing development of that career reversed the proverb which proclaims that *Palmas qui meruit ferat*, because the rapidity with which His Excellency carried away the palm of merit very soon carried away his own merit from the palms of Ceylon (cheers and laughter), and transferred it in ever rising succession to the administration of the important colonies of Honduras, Demerara and the Cape. Sir Phillip Wodehouse's government of that great and important colony, the Cape, was so vigorous, and marked by such conspicuous ability, that the Government of the Queen gladly and successfully secured the continuance of His Excellency's services to the State in a still wider and more conspicuous field for administrative ability. (Cheers). It was, I believe, one of the sayings of that charming essayist, Hazlitt, that the London apprentice who did not admire the Lord Mayor's coach as the finest thing in the world, was so destitute of all the feelings and sentiments proper to his condition in life that he ran a very strong chance of ending his days upon the gallows. (Laughter). Well, there are few, if any, I suspect in this country who would not think that the public servant who failed to regard the Government of that great and populous presidency of Bombay as one of the grandest prizes to which a patriotic ambition could aspire, would really deserve to be hanged for his stupidity. (Laughter). Well, ladies and gentlemen, His Excellency has been governing that great presidency for nearly five years, and to the regret of his many friends he is now about to leave it for the *otium cum dignitate*—the dignified repose of a private life at home a private life which will always be dignified and adorned by the reputation of his great public services. (Cheers). I am suddenly reminded, ladies and gentlemen, that modesty is a mantle of merit, because I fancy I just now detected an incipient blush beginning to mantle over the modest cheek of His Excellency (laughter), and wishing to spare his blushes (continued laughter) I shall not attempt or presume to be, on this occasion, the chronicler of the successes of His Excellency's administration of the Government of Bombay.

Ladies and gentlemen, I dare say you may remember it was said by Addison, in the *Spectator*, that he never knew a man of good understanding who was a general favourite. Well now, I think that Addison would never say that, even in the *Spectator*, if he had known our friend Sir Phillip Wodehouse, and been a spectator of his career. (Cheers). Ladies and gentlemen, I ask you now to fill your glasses, and I am sure you will all cordially and heartily join with me in wishing to His Excellency many years of a life long continued, and health unailing to enjoy at home the merited reward of those services which he has rendered to his country abroad. [Loud cheers.]

His Lordship went to Pattiala to instal the young Chief of that Sikh State on the guddi. This was an act of grace and condescension, for which the Sikhs will doubtless be grateful. We give the following extract from the address which his Lordship delivered in performing the ceremony of installation:

In the year 1808, and in the time of your Highness' ancestor Maharajah Sahib Singh, the State of Pattiala was taken under the special protection of the British Government. That the confidence then reposed by the Pulkian Chiefs in the honesty, wisdom, and the strength of that Government was not misplaced, satisfactory evidence exists, in the fact that, at this moment, the wealth, the dignity, and the power of Pattiala are greater than they were at the time of the engagement which guaranteed to this State the protection of the Government in which its Chiefs have so loyally trusted. On their part, meanwhile, all the Maharajahs of Pattiala, and especially your Highness's father and grand father, have faithfully, and with unswerving and unbroken active loyalty fulfilled their obligations to the suzerain power. In the year 1857 His Highness Maharajah Narsinder Singh placed all his resources and his great personal influence absolutely at the disposal of the Government. His Highness then sent to Delhi a contingent troop, whose valuable services we still gratefully remember, and the assistance then rendered by the Maharajah has already been acknowledged and rewarded by Her Majesty's Government. Your Highness's father, Mahender Singh, whose untimely death we all lament, followed faithfully and wisely in the footsteps of his eminent predecessor, and the role of His Highness was distinguished, not only by its close and unswerving attachment to the British Government, but also by many important reforms, by great progress made in the popular education of his people, and by the enlightened development of trade within his territories. The unmistakable signs and evidences of good Government I have witnessed everywhere around me since my arrival here, in the contented faces of the people, in the good appearance of the troops, and in the crowded and thriving streets of this interesting city. Your Highness, therefore, is not only born to be the head of an illustrious house, but you will also be early trained in the loyal and honourable traditions of that house; and I am confident that when your Highness reaches—as, with the blessing of Providence, I trust you will reach—those years which are called the years of discretion—when you are placed in personal charge of your hereditary possessions—I am confident that you will prove yourself no less deserving of the warm and affectionate interest of Her Royal and Imperial Majesty the Empress of India, than all those great chiefs who have preceded you on the great throne of Pattiala.

His Lordship thus addressed the members of the Council of Regency:

To you has been entrusted that onerous but honourable task of administering this State during the minority of its young Prince; I trust that you will do this wisely, impartially, and for the good of all its people. Large powers have been confided to you for that purpose; and in return, I look to you for loyal, honest, and devoted labor in the service of His Highness. As long as your administration is approved by the contentment of the people, by the prosperity of the State, and by the judicious training and elevation of His Highness for those important duties he will hereafter have to perform, so long you can confidently reckon upon the cordial support of my Government, which, on the recommendation of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and in concurrence with their Highnesses the Rajahs of Jhond and Nabha, has appointed you to the high offices you now hold.

At Allyghur His Lordship laid the foundation-stone of the Oriental College founded by Syud Ahmed. His Lordship made an excellent speech from which we give the following extract:

You have observed in the course of the address, that by the Mahomedan race its religion is regarded not merely as a matter of abstract belief, but also as the ultimate guide in the most secular concerns of life. Gentlemen, I conceive this to be the true spirit of all sincere religious belief; for the guidance of human conduct in relation to all the duties of life is the proposed object of every religion, whatever the name, and whatever the form of it. (Hear, hear.) But you will, I am sure, be the last to admit that anything in the creed of Islam is incompatible with the highest forms of intellectual culture. The greatest and most enduring conquests of the Mahomedan races have all been achieved in the fields of science, literature, and art. Not only have they given to a great portion of this continent an architecture which is still the wonder and admiration of the world, but in an age when the Christian societies of Europe had barely emerged out of intellectual darkness and social barbarism they covered the whole Iberian Peninsula with schools of medicine, of mathematics and philosophy, far in advance of all contemporary science; and to this day the populations of Spain and Portugal, for their very sustenance, are mainly dependent on the past labours of Moorish engineers. (Applause.) But Providence has not confided to any single race a permanent initiative in the direction of human thought, or the development of social life. The modern culture of the West is now in a position to repay the great debt owed by it to the early wisdom of the East. It is to the activity of Western ideas, and the application of Western science, that we must now look for the social and political progress of this Indian Empire; and it is in the absorption of those ideas and the mastery of that science that I exhort the Mahomedans of India to seek and find new fields of conquest, and fresh opportunities for the achievements of a noble ambition. (Applause.) Gentlemen, when the printing press was first discovered, a certain monk predicted that unless that dangerous innovation were immediately suppressed, it would soon put an end to the power of every Government. 'Because,' he said, 'so much lead would be used up in the making of type that none would be left for the making of bullets.' (Laughter.) That prediction, as we all know, has not been verified. Government still find it necessary to make bullets, and still find lead enough to make them. But for the maintenance of that dominion to which the British Government most aspires, the printing press is an instrument quite as powerful as the cannon. Allow me, therefore, to indicate, in passing, one special reason for the satisfaction with which I welcome the establishment of this college. There is no object which the Government of India has more closely at heart than that the plain principles of its rule should be thoroughly intelligible to all its subjects, from the highest to the humblest. But for my own part I cannot anticipate the complete attainment of this object until the precepts of English polity have been translated, not only into vernacular forms of speech, but also into vernacular forms of thought. (Hear, hear.) For such an undertaking it is obvious that a body of cultivated natives is better fitted than twice the number of English officials, or twenty times the number of European scholars; and I can truly say that those who succeed in such an undertaking will have thereby rendered, not only to the Government, but also to all their countrymen, a service that cannot be too highly appreciated. (Hear, hear.)

The pleasant work is over; the more serious and hard work now commences. There seems to be a cloud on the political horizon on the frontier. The scarcity in Madras and Bombay is assuming a threatening aspect. The deputation of Sir Richard Temple is a serious step. The cash balances are low, and we fear a financial crisis is at hand. What with the Assemblage expenditure, famine expenditure, and increasing home expenditure the prospects of the exchequer are not looking up. We do hope that Lord Lytton will prove a strong mariner in the threatening weather, which is besetting us on all sides.

THE NEW LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

A NOBLEMAN by birth, a gentleman by education and feeling, and a good man by instinct, the Hon'ble Ashley Eden brings a high character and reputation to the exalted office to which Her Gracious Majesty the Empress of India has been pleased to appoint him. In this appointment the Bengal Civil Service recognizes justice to its long-deferred claims and the people of Bengal a kind compliance with their long-made prayer. The Hon'ble Mr. Eden is one of the few members of the Indian Civil Service, whose promotion has been rapid commensurately with his proved ability.

He came to India in May 1852, and we have the pleasure of seeing him installed as the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in January 1877. Mr. Eden at College, if we are informed aright, was an idle boy, but in the great school of the world he has taken the shine out of some of the brightest dimes. Mr. Eden was first appointed Assistant Magistrate of Rajshaye in 1853; for a short time he was posted to Nattore; in 1854 he was appointed Assistant Magistrate in charge of the sub-division of Arangabad. It was there he was confronted with the Sonthal Rebellion, and shewed great pluck, vigour, and resources of the mind. He accompanied Mr. Toogood, the Magistrate, who was the Civil Officer with the retributive force against the Sonthals. Small though this war was Mr. Eden did excellent service in connection with it. His local knowledge, sympathy with the people, ready mind, courage and activity were of great value to the avenging army. He himself fought and sent a bullet through the ribs of one of the Sonthal leaders, Sidhu or Kanu, we forget which. After the suppression of the Sonthal Revolt he was appointed Assistant Commissioner of Nya-deomka in 1856. In 1857 he was appointed Joint Magistrate of Baraset, 24-Pergunnahs. Baraset has the reputation of cherishing two of the ablest members of the Bengal Civil Service, Mr. C. B. Trevor, late a Judge of the High Court, and the Hon'ble Ashley Eden, the present Lieutenant Governor. Baraset in those days, though a sub-district, occupied the rank of a second class district, and the Joint-Magistrate in charge of it occupied a high position. It was here that Mr. Eden studied the Indigo question, and resolved to fight the battle of the poor Indigo serfs. Sir Frederic Halliday was then the Lieutenant Governor, and Mr. Grote the Divisional Commissioner. Sir Frederic was reputed to be very friendly to the Indigo planters—people went to the length of saying that he had a share in the Bengal Indigo Company. Mr. Grote was fond of peace, and very loth to disturb the planters, who were a powerful party, and who he probably felt would be sure to give him trouble if he trod upon their corns. But Mr. Eden was made of sterner stuff. He was not a man to see quietly the oppressions committed upon the ryots without exercising his legitimate authority to protect them. He had therefore many a passage at arms with Mr. Grote and Sir Frederic Halliday. As a matter of course he was snubbed, but truth will triumph. Mr. John Peter Grant succeeded Sir Frederic Halliday, and he at once espoused the cause of down-trodden humanity in the Indigo districts. He ratified Mr. Eden's celebrated order to the Deputy Magistrate of Kalarooa, prohibiting the Police to assist in the cultivation of Indigo, and declaring that the ryot was a free agent, and that it rested with him to cultivate Indigo or not. For the first time the ryots learned that they were free men, and they asserted their rights. The result was a general rising among the Indigo ryots, and the reader is well acquainted with the history of that struggle. When a Commission was appointed to report on the system of Indigo cultivation in Bengal Mr. Eden was summoned to give evidence, and no other witness before the Commission gave evidence with such thorough knowledge of facts, ability, clearness and boldness as he did. In fact, his evidence decided the fate of the rotten Indigo system. From Baraset he went to Pooree as Magistrate and Collector, where he shewed great energy. He then went home for a short time. On return to India he was appointed Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue. The knowledge and ability which he exhibited at the Board attracted the notice of Mr. Cecil Beadon, who appointed him Officiating Secretary to the Bengal Government. Soon after however we believe he was deputed as British Envoy to the Court of Sikkim; in this mission he proved eminently successful. He opened that frontier state to British trade. He returned to the Bengal Secretariat, and was after a short time charged with another political mission. This time he was deputed to Bhootan. In this mission he was made a victim of conflicting orders of the Governments of Bengal and India. Sir John Lawrence was then the Governor General of India, and Mr. Aitchison, Under-Secretary to the Foreign Department. Mr. Eden was known to be a constant contributor to the Calcutta Press, and

he did not profess to have much admiration for "Punjab heroes and statesmen." Whatever the feeling, which then swayed the Foreign Department, one thing was plain that the British Envoy did not receive proper support at the head-quarters, and his first attempts at negotiation with the Dhurm and Dev Rajas were consequently not successful. This was made clear by the Parliamentary Blue-book on Bhootan affairs, and by the despatch of Lord Halifax, which completely absolved him of all blame. But eventually the Bhootan mission was carried out with success. We find Mr. Eden again in the Bengal Secretariat. He went to England on furlough in 1868, and returned to India after a year. Sir William Grey had then succeeded Sir Cecil Beadon, and he was too well alive to the superior abilities of Mr. Eden to forego his assistance in the Secretariat. Mr. Eden continued one of the chief secretaries to the Bengal Government under Sir William Grey, and in 1871 Lord Mayo appointed him Chief Commissioner of British Burma. This was the first instance of the appointment of a Bengal Civilian to the Burma Commission, and Lord Mayo's choice was fully justified by Mr. Eden's brilliant administration of British Burma. In four years he converted it into a Garden of Eden. He rendered signal services to the State by the judicious measures he adopted for the purchase of rice from his province for the relief of the sufferers from the famine in Bengal in 1873-74. He was then for a short time appointed an additional member of the Legislative Council, and also to the executive Council during the absence of Mr., now Sir, Clive Bayley. We now find him installed as the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. He is now *Gazetted* as officiating Lieutenant Governor, but we believe it is understood that after three months Sir Richard Temple takes the Governorship of Bombay, and that Mr. Eden becomes the *pukka* Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

Thus in the course of twenty-four years, during which he has filled several important and responsible appointments, Mr. Eden has risen to the top of the service and carried away the first prize open to it. His success is as much due to his own abilities as to his warm sympathies with the people, which we make no doubt have had proper weight with Her Majesty's ministers in making the appointment. He possesses some of the best qualifications for an Englishman to govern an alien race—bold, frank, generous, sympathizing, and above all honest. There is no humbugging in him—he is not all things to all men. It would be presumptuous on our part to say or suggest how he should conduct himself in his exalted position; he is too shrewd and knowing not to know his proper functions; he begins with the confidence of the millions whom he is appointed to rule, and we do hope that he will give no cause calculated to shake that confidence. With truth and justice as his shield he will stand proof against the shafts of malevolence and calumny.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S SPECIAL MISSION.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has been again deputed as a messenger of mercy. The following notification has been issued by the Government of India on the subject:

Camp Delhi, the 5th January 1877.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council having had the advantage of personal conference with the Governors of Madras and Bombay regarding the condition of parts of their respective Presidencies which are at present afflicted by scarcity, deems it expedient that high Officers, fully acquainted with the views of the Government of India, should visit those Presidencies for the purpose of inspecting the distressed Districts and communicating personally with the two Governments regarding the measures which are being carried out, and which will have to be carried out, for the relief of distress, and of offering for their consideration any suggestions he may deem suitable. His Excellency in Council has accordingly resolved to depute the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, on a special mission for the above purpose. Sir Richard Temple will report his proceedings from time to time to the Government of India in this Department.

Thus Sir Richard Temple has been suddenly called away from Bengal. We believe he was to have taken over charge of the Bombay Government in April next, but the state of things seems to be alarming, and Sir Richard has accordingly been deputed to put it to

rights. This measure of Lord Lytton bears a close resemblance to the step which Lord Northbrook took in respect of the Bengal Famine of 1873-74. Sir George Campbell was then suffering from ill-health, and although he had worked energetically to grapple with the Famine, he could not be expected to personally supervise the relief measures. The Government of India naturally sought to entrust the administration of famine relief to one, who could move about, who was acquainted with its views, and in whom it had confidence. Sir Richard Temple fully justified the choice of Lord Northbrook. He worked with an energy which extorted the admiration of friends and foes alike. We are convinced that if he had not been on the spot during the crisis of 1873-74, personally investigating the condition of the people, giving directions to the local officers, upholding their drooping spirits, and stimulating the zeal of all engaged in the famine campaign, things would not have been managed so satisfactorily as they undoubtedly were. The unexampled success which attended his labors led carping critics to express a doubt whether there was really so much distress and whether the whole business was not managed with an eye to stage effect, but say what these critics might, those who were in the thick of the struggle knew well that it was not a sham famine with which the Government had to cope. We admit that there was waste of money, but waste was inevitable in such a gigantic undertaking. The officers were new to the work; the calamity suddenly assumed a threatening magnitude; the preparations made to meet it had been slow and inadequate, and under the circumstances as time was every thing, and as England's generous mandate was that no life should be lost, little attention was paid to the cost of relief.

Sir Richard Temple has now a most difficult task to perform. The most important seat of his operations is Madras, and he is a stranger to that Presidency. It is incomprehensible indeed why the Madras Government has failed to grapple with the undertaking. It is true that the Duke of Buckingham is a new man, that His Grace is not acquainted with the condition and resources of the people, and that he has never had to face such a calamity; but the members of his Government are old and experienced officers. They are certainly well acquainted with the circumstances of the people, and they could have organized an effective agency for the administration of relief. How is it that they have not been able to give reliable information to the Government of India on the subject? What is Sir William Robinson about? Where is the Board of Revenue? Has it lost its stores of knowledge? What are the district Collectors doing? Have they ceased to mix with the people or lost the threads which connected them with the masses below? We are surprised to hear that there is nothing like even an approximate estimate of the population of the afflicted area? Whether there are old stores of rice or not, what is the extent of the loss of crops, what proportion of the people of the suffering districts have means to support themselves, how long are they to be maintained at the expense of the State, what would be the cost of maintenance, what would be the best means of affording relief, and what public works should be constructed, which while providing for labor would also be useful to the public hereafter—these are points on which the veriest tyro in administrative work should have collected information, but we hear that many of these points have not been considered by the Madras Government at all. In one district alone we are told the Government has spent not less than 15 lacs of rupees for relief, but no accounts are forthcoming, while the distress has not abated. All this is certainly annoying. The Government of India is naturally enough disquieted, and it has therefore taken the extraordinary step of superceding the local Government. We feel persuaded that the Government of India would not have done this, if the emergency had not been urgent. Money is being spent freely, but work is not done to its satisfaction. The Government of Madras may have its defence; possibly the Government of India did not at first heartily co-

operate with it, but in the absence of facts we can not blame the Supreme Government for asserting its own authority. The crisis is imminent, and at such a time personal considerations must give way to the sovereign consideration of the safety of the people. In Bombay however things have been better managed. From the beginning the public were told that the crisis there was more serious, but it would appear that such is not the case. The Bombay Government has worked intelligently and energetically. Major General Kennedy, the Public Works Secretary, has firmly grasped the subject.

Sir Richard Temple we make no doubt will bring his experience to bear upon his work in the distressed districts of Madras and Bombay. He has taken with him Mr. Bernard as his Special Secretary. Mr. Bernard is a very hard-working officer, and he has the threads of the famine policy of 1873-74 in his hands. He will be a valuable coadjutor to Sir Richard Temple. We feel confident that Sir Richard will avoid the mistakes of 1873-74, but there is one point, which we wish to urge upon him in connection with the Madras Famine. One of the measures adopted in Bengal was the emigration of laborers from Bengal to British Burma. Lord Northbrook sanctioned five lacs of rupees for this purpose, but it did not prove successful. The object of Government was to draw the surplus population of Behar to British Burma, it offered liberal terms, but the laborers of Behar did not move. They have a strong attachment to their homesteads, and do not like to leave them. We doubt whether even five thousand persons have emigrated from Behar to British Burma from 1873 down to this date. But the Madras people are nearer to Burma; they can stand the wet climate of that province better than the Bengalis; they go to it of their own accord and labor there; they can assimilate themselves with the Burmans more easily, and if they be encouraged to go to Burma, it will be a relief to Madras and a gain to Burma. This scheme of relief will be doubly beneficial. The cost of relief will not be heavy, for the immigrants will find a virgin field for work, which will be a means of support to them. Their labor will be productive; they will not eat the bread of idleness; while Burma, which is thirsting for laborers, will get what she wants. The resources of Burma are unlimited; it is labor which is its primary want. If the system of famine relief takes the form which we venture to suggest, it will be thus doubly useful. We believe Mr. Rivers Thompson is most anxious to promote the emigration of laborers to his province and we are confident that he will heartily co-operate with the Madras Government for the furtherance of this object. Of course there should be also other modes of relief. It is only the able-bodied, who should be encouraged to emigrate, but the infirm and women of the middle class, who cannot work on the roads, should be afforded gratuitous relief. We believe the Government will find in Mr. Rajarathnam, who was lately in Mauritius, and a zealous worker for the amelioration of the condition of the emigrants there, a useful agent in promoting immigration of laborers to British Burma.

NATIVES AS DISTRICT JUDGES.

THE *Englishman* has replied to our last article on the subject. The arguments advanced by our contemporary are not new, but we must do him the justice to say that in his present article he has put his view of the case in a temperate language. His arguments may be thus summed up: 1stly that the Native Judge has had no experience in administrative work, and is therefore not fit to exercise executive control over the subordinate courts, 2ndly that the Native Civil Judge has had no experience in the trial of criminal cases, 3rdly that the Native Sessions Judge cannot try British-born offenders, 4thly that the native is physically weak and therefore the fifty-five years' rule ought to be rigidly enforced in regard to him, 5thly that the District Magistrate is subordinate to the District Judge, and the elevation of the Native to the district bench would militate against the theory of British power in the East, and lastly that the High Court has given its opinion

against the proposed nomination. We will consider these points *seriatim*.

Firstly, the Native Judge has no experience in administrative work. Now in order to estimate the full force of this argument let us see what are the administrative duties of the District Judge. In the first place the District Judge refers suits to the Subordinate Judge for trial. Is this such a difficult work that the Native Judge cannot be trusted with it? The very thought is absurd. The Native Magistrates in charge of Sub-Divisions are performing their work daily by referring cases to Deputies and Sub-Deputies, and they are performing it satisfactorily. Then it is the duty of the District Judge to see to the enforcement of the orders and circulars of the High Court and the Government. Is this also such a difficult work that the Native Judge cannot be trusted with it? In the next place the District Judge confirms the appointment of amla to the subordinate courts. Surely this too is not a very difficult work. Again, the District Judge makes reports annually on the subordinate courts. Any man of intelligence, who sees the work of the subordinate courts, ought to be able to discharge this duty satisfactorily. Then the District Judge has to carry out certain rules for quasi-judicial work, but these rules are a sufficient guide. So much for executive work.

Secondly, the Native Judge has no experience in criminal matters. We disposed of this point in our last article. We said that formerly Principal Sudder Amcees did exercise criminal powers, and they performed the work satisfactorily. We see that Covenanted officers, who have had no experience either as civil or criminal judges, are considered fit to exercise powers both civil and criminal. The mastering of the criminal law and procedure is not certainly half as difficult as that of civil law and procedure. If the European, who is made a Civil and Sessions Judge from the magisterial bench, is fit for the post, why should the Native be considered incompetent, because he did not try criminal cases before?

Thirdly, the Native Judge cannot try British-born offenders. This is certainly an anomaly, but as we remarked last week how is it met in the case of the native Civilian Magistrate or Judge? The latter cannot commit or try European British subjects, and yet he exercises criminal powers both as Magistrate and Sessions Judge. In Bombay a Native Civilian has become a Session Judge, and no objection has been taken to his appointment on this score.

Fourthly, our contemporary says, "we are unfortunate enough to refer to that well-known ordinance of Government, called 'the fifty-five years' rule,' as an argument against the appointment to so onerous an office as a District Judgeship of an officer who is nearer sixty than fifty-five. We think we need only refer to the matter to stand acquitted of either bad sense, or bad taste, and that we need not answer the inquiries as to the age of either Sir Barnes Peacock or Sir Richard Garth. Our contemporary proves either that Bengalis are physically as strong as Europeans of the same age, or nothing. He is welcome to either result." Possibly we did not make ourselves clearly understood. What we meant was that Babu Grish Chunder Ghose was physically quite able to work for some years to come, and that therefore the objection on the score of the fifty-five years' rule did not apply to him. But supposing for arguments' sake that he is physically incapacitated, which we do not admit, surely there are others, who are younger men, and who would do quite as well on the district bench. The reference to the fifty years' rule does not affect the main argument at all.

Fifthly, that the elevation of the Native to the District Bench would necessarily give him control over the European District Magistrate. Here the cat is out of the bag. It will not be agreeable to the District Magistrate to be under the control of the Native District Judge. For the matter of that the order of the lowest Munsif is binding upon all subjects and officers of the Queen, and the relative position between the Native Judge and the European Magistrate, though it will be enhanced, will not for the first time be introduced or changed. Our contemporary says, "now, in all judicial mat-

ters, the District Magistrate, as well as all the Magistrates, are the subordinates of the District Judge. How would the subordination of the District Magistrates to Native District Judges, and the trial of Europeans by the latter, consort with the view that the "Magistrate is the embodiment of the foreign rule of the country", and must be maintained as such. Has the time come when "the fusion of interests between the governed and the governing classes is so complete as to justify such appointments?" We fail to see any essential difference between the subordination of the European element in the one case and in the other." Now, if this argument be admitted, then the Natives must remain holders of wood and drawers of water for ever and ever. If the mere circumstance of the natives elevation to the district bench carrying with it in judicial matters a position far, far above that of the District Magistrate constitutes a bar to his appointment, then the Queen's Proclamation is so much waste paper, the late Assemblage at Delhi was a farce, and the Empire a delusion and a snare. But happily the Government, which is responsible for the administration of the country, does not take that view.

And lastly, the High Court, says our contemporary, has given its opinion against the nomination of natives to the district bench. "It is," says he, "we believe, the fact that the High Court have given their opinion against the nomination which we have been discussing. We ask whether the appointment, under these circumstances, will not be another scandal. The *Hindoo Patriot* will perhaps, recognize, under these circumstances, that the judicial, as well as the executive service can afford scope for "favouritism and jobbery." Possibly our contemporary is right. Possibly the High Court has written against the nomination. But if it be so, we cannot reconcile this statement with the Chief Justice's recent minute. If we understand that minute aright, we can hardly believe that Sir Richard Garth, who has spoken so highly of the merits of the Native Judges, would join his colleagues in voting against the appointment of the latter to the district bench. But why quarrel about the proposed appointments? After all it will be, if carried out, of a very limited effect. One swallow does not make a summer. The appointment of a single native to the district bench would be but a drop in the ocean of national claims and aspirations. How would the position of the native be changed by this single appointment? But as an experiment it is worth trying. If this single native succeeds others may hereafter be appointed similarly. It was because the proposed appointment will be an index to the future, we lay so much stress upon it. Otherwise we would not have wasted paper and ink upon the subject. We do believe that the Government is sincere and earnest in this matter, and that it wishes to give a fair trial to native judicial talent. When the native on the bench of the High Court has proved such a signal success we have no reason to believe that he will prove otherwise on the District Bench.

SUMMARY TRIALS.

ONCE more we invite Sir Arthur Hobhouse's attention to the working of the summary system of criminal trials. We have always given authenticated facts, which the Government however seems to ignore. Here is another case, which shews that the summary system has been made a cloak for arbitrary proceedings. We give the case below. The prisoner was one Govindram Mundle. He was convicted by the Magistrate of Maldah under section 423 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to suffer imprisonment for one month. He made the following application to the High Court, which was heard by Justices Louis Jackson and McDonnell:

"That petitioner dissatisfied with the sentence of one month's rigorous imprisonment passed upon him by the Magistrate of Maldah under section 423 of the Indian Penal Code on the 24th of November 1876 begs to apply to this Hon'ble Court under sections 236 and 297 of the Code of Criminal Procedure on the following amongst other grounds:

"I. For that the complaint made by Jadub Chunder Nag was of an offence punishable under section 431 of the Indian Penal Code, and as such not triable summarily under section 222 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Magistrate had therefore under the law and the ruling of the Court, reported in page 19 of the 25th Volume of the Weekly Reporter and

Criminal filings, no jurisdiction to try the offence summarily, and his whole proceedings are therefore null and void. A copy of the complaint with an English translation thereof is annexed with the affidavit.

"II. For that when from the summary of the evidence given in the affidavit, herewith annexed, it appears there was no evidence to show that your petitioner committed any offence whatever, far less any offence under section 216 of the Indian Penal Code, the sentence passed against your petitioner ought to be quashed.

"III. For that the evidence of the District Superintendent of Police and Mr. S. Galloway ought not to have been used against your petitioner as it was given in English, and not interpreted to your petitioner in Bengalee, and no opportunity given to him to cross-examine them.

"IV. For that no opportunity having been given to your petitioner to adduce evidence in his defence, the summons to appear having been served on him on the night of the 23rd November while at Maldah, eight miles from home, and the case having been finally disposed of on the 24th November, and the oral application made by your petitioner to summon witnesses on his behalf having been refused, the sentence against the petitioner cannot stand.

"V. For that from the map relied on by the Magistrate, and copy of which has been filed with the affidavit, it will appear that no encroachment whatever was made by your petitioner on the public road, and therefore no offence whatever was committed by him.

"VI. For that the Magistrate is wrong in stating that several witnesses were produced by your petitioner in his defence, the witnesses referred to were all witnesses examined by the prosecution, although their statement was in reality in favour of your petitioner.

"VII. For that the Magistrate ought to have complied with the prayer of the petitioner and gone and inspected the locality.

"VIII. For that considering the age of your petitioner and his social position, the sentence of one month's rigorous imprisonment is too severe, and ought not to have been passed.

"Your petitioner therefore prays that your Lordships will be pleased, in consideration of the above circumstances, to send for the records and quash the proceedings of the Magistrate, as passed without jurisdiction, and besides tainted with several illegalities, or pass such other order as to your Lordships may seem meet and proper, and in the meantime admit your petitioner to bail."

The Hon'ble and learned Judges make the following remarks:

"It appears to us, on sufficient ground on which to dispose of the present application, that the petitioner, who was unquestionably charged before the Magistrate with an offence under section 431 has been dealt with as if the charge were merely one under section 423, and that manifestly for the purpose of enabling the Magistrate to try the case under the summary procedure, whereas the offence which he is said to have committed and probably did commit, is undoubtedly an offence under section 431, and as such was not triable. This Court has repeatedly held that it is not competent to Magistrates to alter the denomination of an offence with which a person is charged in order to suit the procedure which the Magistrate thinks fit to adopt. When the offence charged is one not triable in a summary manner, it must be tried under the proper procedure. That being so, we think the conviction in this case was improperly had, and must be quashed, and we think it unnecessary to direct any further proceedings, because in our opinion the sentence passed upon the petitioner, who is a person of respectable position in life and of advanced age, was one far beyond what would have been passed if he had been properly tried and the offence fully established. Having said this, we think it right to say that we accept as correct and sufficient what the Magistrate says in regard to the examination of the District Superintendent and the other European witness, whose evidence, although it may not have been interpreted in the Bengalee language, we have no doubt was interpreted in Hindi and was explained and made intelligible to the accused and his in-*kokhtear*.

This case is a good illustration of the arbitrary manner in which the summary power is exercised. Indeed, it is a perfect scandal that this power, which ought to be exercised with the greatest caution, should be thus abused—but it is the legislature which is to blame. It has passed a law, which is quite unsuited to the character of the administrative machinery in this country. It is a pity that Sir Arthur Hobhouse is about to leave the country without remedying this crying defect in the new Criminal Procedure Code.

We take this opportunity to direct attention to another example of the utter disregard of law and procedure, which is sometimes seen in the administration of justice in this country. This case was tried by the same bench. It was an appeal from the judgment of the Officiating Sessions Judge of Sarun:

In this case it is justly urged by Mr. Gregory for the prisoner that there has not been a proper and regular trial. The course which the Sessions Judge appears to have taken in dealing with the prisoner is this. The offence with which he was charged was committed four or five years ago, and several trials had taken place in respect of other persons charged with the same offence, who have been convicted and several of them sentenced, some to capital punishment and others to transportation. On the appellant before us being arraigned, the Judge referred to the evidence taken at those trials called certain of the witnesses and caused them to identify the prisoner and to say that the evidence which they had given at the former trials was true, and that prisoner was the person mentioned by them on those occasions. This certainly is not the way of receiving evidence against a prisoner on his trial charged with a serious offence. He is entitled to have the evidence against him fully and formally recorded in his presence, in order that he may have the opportunity of cross-examining the witnesses on every matter to which they may depose against him. Section 33 of the

Evidence Act authorizes the court to receive evidence given by a witness in a judicial proceeding or before any person authorized by law to take it, for the purpose of proving in a subsequent judicial proceeding or before any person authorized by law to take it, for the purpose of proving in a subsequent judicial proceeding or in a later stage of the same judicial proceeding, the truth of the facts which it states when the witness is dead or cannot be found, or is incapable of giving evidence, or is kept out of the way by the adverse party. Provided that the adverse party in the first proceeding had the right and opportunity to cross-examine. In the present instance the witnesses were neither dead nor incapable of giving evidence, and when previously examined, the appellant had not the opportunity of cross-examining them. The proceedings therefore must be quashed, and the prisoner must be arraigned and tried afresh.

We are surprised to see that a judicial officer, occupying the important position of district judge, should have thus disregarded the very elements of the law of evidence. And these are the men, to whose hands are committed the rights, liberties, persons, and lives of the people!

A NATIVE PRINCE'S IDEAS ON RELIGION.

A VERY interesting correspondence between Mr. J. Pattabhiram Pillai, a highly educated native gentleman of Trichinopoly, and the First Prince of Travancore, on the subject of religion, has been placed at our disposal. We can make room only for the Prince's letter:

Travancore 26th June 1876.

My dear Pattabhiram Pillai,

I have gone through Gosto Behari Mallik's pamphlet on "the Life and Ethics of Jesus Christ." I did it with the deepest interest. The writer has dealt with the subject with great ability, and his views are mostly sound and dispassionate. His view may be summarised thus:

(1.) Jesus Christ was a most extraordinary man. In the state of society and amid the circumstances in which he found himself, he, by his immaculate life, perfect unselfishness, ever-burning ardour for the moral and spiritual weal of his fellow-creatures, his boldness in facing difficulties, opposition and even persecution, which would have appalled any other man, his continued self sacrifice, and above all, his deep and loving piety towards God and overflowing love for his fellow-creatures, shone almost with celestial lustre. But with all that he was not a *divine* being; but only a mortal, and had his defects.

(2.) The author, of course, disbelieves in Christ's Divine inspiration, and in revelation, and prophesies generally.

(3.) He also discards the theory of redemption and atonement.

(4.) He regards all the miracles recorded in the Bible including the Resurrection, as either wilful fabrications or the fantasies of morbid minds.

(5.) He holds up Christ's life, as a whole, as the noblest type of humanity, and as a model which we all may, with great profit, follow.

I entirely agree with most of these conclusions.

Perhaps you would like to have a few brief observations embodying my own thoughts on some of these topics

(1.) Idolatry.

In a Christian and even Brahmo point of view, Idolatry is *Sin*. I say *no*. I never believe that a piece of stone, wood or metal is God. God is an abstraction which the greatest minds have striven in vain to comprehend except as an abstraction. At the same time the great majority of mankind does acknowledge a power above human power, call that Power God or by some other name. The most civilised nations accept the need of loving, fearing and adoring this being? In short, He is to be worshipped. How are we to do it? How is it done? Even the *open air* preacher requires the aids and adjuncts of grand natural objects testifying to God's mightiness and wisdom. Christ himself went to Mount Sinai for his sermon *par excellence*.

The Christian's Churches and Cathedrals, with their orchestra, bells &c., the Brahmo's Samajes, the Mahomedans splendid Mosques, surrounded by flower gardens, are all human adjuncts to Divine worship. Tastes differ: and we Hindus have our images &c. We may be very rude in our mode of worship, but do we *Sin*? Again, Christianity itself inculcates that God created man in *His shape*. Cannot that *shape* then be worshipped? Do we not preserve almost sacredly and contemplate with love and veneration, the portraits of departed great and good men, of ancestors, relatives and friends? To erect the statues of statesmen, soldiers &c., is another very common practice. Is it a *greater Sin* than all this to have a small statue of Him who made us in *His shape*, and thus worship what the mightiest of human intellects are bewildered to realise *esse* than as an abstraction. Demolish all temples and images, all churches, cathedrals, baptismal fonts, pulpits, pews and Lord's suppers, tables, orchestras, and bellies, all Mosques and Masjids, all Fire temples and Dargahs, all cave temples and Buddhist places of worship; do away with all ceremonies and feasts from the Lord's supper and baptism to our nuptial ceremonies and *sradhas*, from Good Friday to Pillayar Chatterthi:—then and then alone I will hear from a Christian or a Buddhist that *Idolatry* is a *Sin*. It may be a foolishness, and advanced minds may not require its aid; but it is not a *Sin*.

(2.) Revelation.

That from the very beginning of God's creation of man, be it from the time of Adam and Eve or countless millions and billions of years ago. He has been, up to this very moment revealing certain facts to the human mind, in a natural way. I do believe. I think that at times this Divine inspiration of the human mind has been more marked and astonishing. Jesus was such an extraordinary instance. So were Buddha, Vyasa, Sankaracharya, Mahomed &c. This revelation is not confined to religion. Sir I. Newton's discovery of the law of Gravitation was as much a revelation. Beyond this much, I do not believe in any abnormal and supernatural revelation. The most incomprehensible trait in Christ's career was his assumption of Divinity and I attribute it to a phrenzied mind.

(3.) Miracles.

That God could if He *willed* change the ordinary course of nature, I do not for a moment question this power. But

whether He *hath* done so must depend upon evidence. As for Christ's Miracles, I shall accept them only if Christians would Hanuman's leap across the Ocean to Lanka and Krishna's lift of Mount Govardhan on his little finger! If Christ could rise from his tomb why could he not, with greater grace and greater effect upon his followers, have slipped or evaporated(?) from the grip of his murderers?

(4.) Existence of God.

The real and great contest of the age is not between this religion and that religion, but between *faith* and *reason*. Babu G. B. Mallik, who is a Brahmo, thinks that in Deism or Theism we have reached the best goal spiritually. But read John Stuart Mill. He smashes Deism even with greater force than he does Christianity! But both the Babu and Mill have *reasoned* themselves to their respective conclusions. If the Babu would say that the whole creation evinces a wise and beneficent design, Mill would challenge him to show *beneficent* design in Earthquakes, Conflagrations, Inundations, Epidemic diseases, venomous reptiles &c. Reason is surely a safe guide in human affairs, but in matters which are without the pale of human knowledge I doubt of the sufficiency of reason. It will be very interesting if somebody like the Babu will give us an essay on "the domains of Faith and Reason, their respective importance and mutual influences."

I should not prolong this letter any further. Accept my kindest regards and believe me,

Yours very sincerely,
(Sd.) RAMA VARMA.

Poor Gosto Behari Mullik, whose work on Christ's life forms the basis of the above letter, is dead! Prince Rama Varma appears to be a person of thoughtful intellect. We commend his example to other native Princes.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy returned to the capital on Saturday last. The weather was unpropitious, and the lieges of Calcutta could not therefore turn out to give His Excellency a fitting welcome. About a hundred gentlemen, both European and Native, were present at Government House to receive His Excellency. Many of the leading Native gentlemen were present. There were, however, very few representatives of the non-official European community. His Excellency appeared to be in very good health.

WE HAD good showers of rain both on Saturday and Sunday last. If this rain has been general, it has done harm. The paddy in many places has not yet been gathered into stores, while rain at this time will injure some of the winter crops. Mango, which is just flowering, is damaged. Rain is needed at the end of the current Bengali month.

WHAT mysterious influence is at work in the Government of India on the question of the appointment of natives to the Civil Service without a competitive examination it is impossible for us to say. The Parliamentary Act sanctioning such appointment was passed by the Duke of Argyll in 1870, and for five years it remained a dead letter. But Indian friends in Parliament from time to time called attention to the inaction of the Government of India on the subject; unable to resist the pressure the Secretary of State urged the Indian Government to frame rules without delay. In the last year of his reign Lord Northbrook submitted a set of rules, which were approved by Lord Salisbury. It was rumoured that the auspicious occasion of the proclamation of the assumption of the Queen's Imperial title would be taken to inaugurate the new appointments. The names of some of the Native officers elect connected with the three Presidencies were confidently announced. It was stated that in Bengal Raja Harindra Krishna Bahadur would be made a District Magistrate and Babu Grish Chunder Ghose a District Judge. These rumoured nominations were hotly criticized by some of our contemporaries. But the high hopes raised in the native mind have been dashed to the ground. Nothing has been done and nothing we hear will be done for some time to come in this direction. There was some mistake made by some of our contemporaries, who had announced the nomination of Raja Harindra Krishna Bahadur to a District Magistracy. As we had anticipated Raja Harindra Krishna had been recommended for appointment as a Joint Magistrate and not as a District Magistrate. Babu Grish Chunder Ghose was recommended for appointment as an Additional District Judge. But it is a fact that Sir Richard Temple did recommend the two appointments, and it was confidently believed that they would be ratified

by the Government of India. But mysteriously enough either the Government of India or the Secretary of State has tabooed the question altogether. If they did not approve the nominations made, surely they could have called for fresh nominations. Then the objections taken to the Bengal nominations were not applicable to the Bombay and Madras nominations. Again, if it be considered objectionable to appoint natives by nomination to the District Magistracy, surely it cannot be equally objectionable to appoint them to the District Judgeships or to other offices now held by civilians. We sincerely sympathize with Raja Harindra Krishna, who has been doomed to a grievous disappointment; he did not seek the appointment; he was named by a generous Government, and it was not fair to abuse him when he was in no fault whatever. But is it reasonable or just to reverse the policy of the Government for the sake of an individual? We do not care for the interests of individuals, but we do care for the policy involved. So far as the advancement of natives to high offices of the State is concerned, the promise has been not unfrequently broken to the ear, but we had been led to hope that the Empire would be inaugurated under better auspices. We are however, again doomed to disappointment. Hope deferred maketh the heart sick.

WE SAID in a recent issue that we were disappointed with the second minute of Sir Richard Temple on the disastrous effects of the storm-wave in the Eastern districts. The calamity was succeeded by a dire cholera. The ravages of the fell disease have been most terrible. The crop and weather report published in the last *Calcutta Gazette* contains the following accounts of Backergunge and Noakhally:

Backergunge—Weather—Fine and cool. The sub-divisional officer of Daulatkhana reports as follows:—From inquiries I have made in the interior of the sub-division it appears that the crops have suffered more seriously than was at first imagined. The return has been very poor, and in some villages in the interior scarcely anything has been obtained. Cholera is very bad all over the sub-division. Altogether prospects are very bad. The sub-divisional officer of Patuakhali also reports that there has been and is a bad outbreak of cholera in one of the storm-wave stricken parts of his sub-division, viz. in the thana of Bowfal. It is now certain that the crops in the tracts struck by the storm-wave have been greatly injured. The cause of this injury was the eye one of the 31st October but chiefly the heavy gale on the 23rd November last. In other parts of the district the crops are better, but have still been greatly injured. Cholera is present in thanas Nalchitti, Jhalokati, Backergunge, Mendiganga, Gournady, Mirzagunge, Perazore, Sarupkati, and Matbaria. The cattle are everywhere reported to be in good health.

Noakhally, Weather—Very heavy dew at night, followed by cold, damp, and foggy mornings. Almost all the *aman* crops are reaped. These crops in the inundated tracts have suffered much, as already reported, from the late cyclone and inundation. There is a rise in the price of rice owing to exportation to Chittagong district. Cholera has increased during the last four days throughout the infected localities. This increase may be attributable to the influx of brackish water brought in by the tidal bore due at this season.

In Chittagong the state of things has not improved. A most deadly cholera is prevailing there. The relief measures undertaken by Sir Richard Temple have been inadequate. We hope Mr. Eden will act more energetically in this matter.

Sir Richard Temple was offensively forward in stating in his first minute that no remission of revenue will be granted. We do not believe that the zemindars want a remission of revenue. But a suspension of revenue in exceptional cases would be judicious and humane. A correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* says:

"It is feared that other evils are coming on, notwithstanding the cheerful report given by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the prospects of the coming harvest in the tracts swept by the storm-wave. It is now becoming apparent that the yield of grain from the fields to the south, and I believe also in Dakhin Shabazpore, will be very small, probably not near enough for the wants of the people. The zemindars complain bitterly of what seems to them the heartless refusal of any help from the Government. If the zemindars are pressed for their rent, they must in turn press their distressed and impoverished ryots. It is still a mystery to many of us as to what the cultivators are to do when the time comes for ploughing their lands, as their cattle are gone almost entirely. I have not heard of anything being done to meet this difficulty about the ploughing cattle. You will see from all this that the present outlook here, is very dark. The troubles which have come and are coming were seen and foretold by some; but the Bengal Government seems to have shut its eyes and closed its ears to all that was not pleasant, and that would seem to stand in the way of the great holiday-making at Delhi. Pestilence and famine are not got rid of by ignoring the signs of their approach, nor by writing cheerful reports. It is fully time that the authorities at Calcutta were aroused from their apparent indifference regarding the state of things in Backergunge."

We have heard of cases in which the zemindars are utterly helpless. The bulk of their tenantry have been either washed away by the wave or carried away by cholera. The crops are gone, and no rent can consequently be collected. They can hardly raise loans on the security of their land thus devastated. In such cases the payment of the revenue ought to be suspended. Some of them we hear did apply to the Collector, but he has not given any definite answer. Possibly he awaits the orders of Government. We hope a similar indulgence will be granted to the small proprietors in the district of Chitragong.

WE ARE AFRAID that we are on the eve of a frontier war. The Peshwar correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:

"The country all round is in a most disturbed state; it is unsafe for a European to go about alone two or three miles from cantonments. At Attock also, I hear that Europeans are not allowed to go about unguarded this side of the bridge. Reports here are various, but I should think a raid on the Affidis in 3 or 4 columns was a likely thing, as also the occupation of Khetlat; one column going in through Kuram, and another through Bolan; but I fancy in this you will have heard what is determined from Delhi. The 'gap' here is that regiments are ordered to lay in a supply of six months' medical stores, and to find their camp followers in shoes."

The Frontier correspondent of the *Statesman* has the following:

The frontier troubles of the Punjab may be considered an accomplished fact now, which no amount of statecraft or political legardism can any longer conceal from the public eye. The usual reticence of the Foreign Office, is of no avail. The Afghani hill tribes have boldly thrown down the gauntlet of defiance, and post after post, bring news of their raids and murderous outrages; of the relations entered into with them by the Ameer of Cabul; and of the influential support tendered to them by the Akhund of Swat, who has preached a 'jihad' or religious war against the 'Nazarene infidels,' by whom we must clearly understand the British Government and nation, towards whom he has always evinced the most inflexible hostility. The Akhund's religious influence among the frontier tribes is great. During the Umbeyli expedition, his simple but sufficient to raise the whole of the surrounding tribes against us, and even to bring down the religious warriors from the distant mountain fastnesses of Dher, Bajaur, Asir, Swat, and Chitral, and the Akhund of Swat, who evinced their contempt for life by charging down, ill-armed as they were, upon the bayonets of our best troops, and their admirable pluck by capturing the Gray Pique, which was at the time held by British as well as native troops. Since then, all our attempts to establish amicable relations with the Akhund have been contemptuously repelled by him, and he has scornfully declined to hold friendly intercourse with us, whom he has invariably called 'Nazarene infidels.'

"That the border tribes are generally just now in an excited and disturbed state; that the Ameer of Cabul is playing the usual Afghan game of duplicity and treachery; and that Russia is making extensive and deliberate preparations for an advance upon Meru, are all undeniable facts to which it is needless for us to try and shut our eyes. It is true that for years to come Russia cannot possibly be our border neighbour; but the sooner she is, the better: will it be for the interests of civilization, peace, and commerce, and the less will be our actual danger here in India. For this danger is primarily internal, and not external, and the presence of Russia as a friendly neighbouring Power would be an actual source of strength to us. Our danger lies in the evil effects of false and exaggerated rumours of her rapid and hostile approach, and of her certainty of over-running and annexing British India to the rest of her Asiatic conquests."

The cause of this disturbance on the Frontier is said to be the opening of the Bolan Pass.

We give the following telegrams relating to the political situation in Europe:

Constantinople 5th January.—At the sitting of the Conference yesterday, the Turkish delegates justified the counter proposals submitted by the Porte, and adhered to their rejection of the proposals made by the Powers. The plenipotentiaries nevertheless continued to discuss the rejected points.

8th.—At the conference to-day, Count Corti, the Italian delegate, and the Earl of Salisbury, refuted the arguments of the Turkish members. The Turks, however, persisted in refusing the conditions proposed by the Great Powers, but entered into a debate on the question of guarantees, especially for the formation of an International Commission for the supervision of reforms. The conference adjourned till Wednesday.

9th.—Failure of the Conference is generally expected, the Turks are yielding to nothing substantial. The Sultan replying to a petition from the Turkish Christian population at Adrianople for permission to take up arms against the common enemy said that if war became necessary he would place himself at the head of the army.

Russian Levant squadron has arrived at America.

11th.—Regarding the protest of Prince Charles of Roumania against the articles of the new Turkish Constitution the Porte has disclaimed any intention to infringe the rights of that province.

So the situation is becoming critical. The Ottoman will not allow the foreign occupation of Bulgaria and thus destroy the integrity of his empire. On grounds of abstract justice he is quite right. If he is to die, he is determined to die with the sword in hand. Have the Powers of Europe come to an understanding as to what should be the future of Turkey should the Sick man die?

As might be expected the rumours of war in Europe and on the Indian frontier have sent

down the Government securities. We give the following quotations of Saturday last:

Government Loans.				
4	Per Cent. Stock	Rs. 96 12 a 97		
4 1/2	" of 1870 Co.'s Rs. (1835)...	99 4 a } Nominal		
4 1/2	" of 1871 Co.'s Rs. (1831)...	99 0 a }		
4 1/2	" of 1872 Co.'s Rs. (1879)...	96 14 a 97 2		
5 1/2	" 1859-60 Co.'s Rs. (1879)...	99 12 a 100 0		
Government Debentures Loans.				
5	Per Cent. for 10 years (1877)	Rs. 100 a 101		
5	" for 15 years (1882)	101 a 102		
Municipal Debentures.				
6	Per Cent. of 1864 ... (1884) ...	Rs. 111 0 a 112 0		
6	" of 1865 ... (1885) ...	112 0 a 112 8		
6	" of 1866 ... (1886) ...	112 8 a 113 0		
6	" of 1867 ... (1887) ...	113 0 a 113 8		
6	" of 1870 ... (1890) ...	113 8 a 115 0		
6	" of 1872 ... (1892) ...	115 0 a 116 0		

The Bank of Bengal has raised the rate of interest to 10 per cent.

THE DISTRICT JUDGE of Mymensing we hear has recommended the abolition of the Mousifi Chowki of Sherepore in that District on the ground that it is not self-supporting. It so happens that this Chowki was established in 1874, and as it has been in existence for sixty-two years the people of Sherepore naturally consider it an established institution of the land. To uproot it now would be to offer a great violence to their feelings. But it is not on sentimental grounds we object to the abolition. The threatened measure would prove a source of serious inconvenience and hardship to the people of Sherepore and its environs. We cannot understand the logic of the District Judge, who is reported to have recommended the abolition of the court because it does not pay. Surely courts of justice are not maintained on the shop-keeping principle—not pay, not keep. The dispensation of justice is one of the primary functions of the Government, and if a court has been in existence in a place for sixty-two years, it is we submit too late in the day to talk of its abolition, because it is not sufficiently remunerative. We hear that the inhabitants of Sherepore have petitioned against the threatened measure, and we do hope that the Government will lend a favourable ear to their application.

WE CANNOT understand why the Government persists in its policy of secrecy. The Deccan Riots' Commission made their report more than six months ago, and we are now told that it is to be only partially published. We cannot conceive any reason why or whence this resolve. According to the *Pioneer* the Commissioners agree in regarding the excessive, intolerable, and hopeless indebtedness of the ryots as the condition which rendered violence possible amongst a class naturally patient and law-abiding. But the question arises—why were the ryots so deeply in debt, and what specially roused them in 1875 to attack their creditors? Of course the mahajan is blamed. But it is admitted that the physical circumstances of the country are against the poor cultivator—the uncertain and scanty rainfall, the stony, verdureless hill sides, the strips of alluvial land too stiff and deep for easy tillage—and then an exorbitant land assessment. The Commissioners we read recommend three legislative measures—(1) for the prevention of frauds; (2) for the establishment of public notaries (stipendiaries); and (3) for the amendment of the law relating to the execution of decrees, which includes a provision for abolishing imprisonment for debt. We cannot discuss these recommendations unless we see the report itself. But may we ask whether it is in contemplation to lower the land assessment, for if after paying the land tax the ryot has very little left to keep his body and soul together, he must borrow, and borrowing is ruin.

WE THANK Messrs. Wyman & Co., for a copy of their Indian Directory for 1877. They have taken time by the forelock, and have issued the Directory punctually with the commencement of the year. Such punctuality was not known in the issue of Calcutta Directories. Wyman's Indian Directory has been designed on a new plan. The work is handy, and considerable useful information regarding matters of every-day life has been compressed within a small compass.

Two Maps of India and Calcutta have been given. The general arrangement is very good and convenient. Under each head all desirable information relating to it is given. We hope that the generous public will appreciate the enterprise of Messrs. Wyman and Co., and reward it with substantial support. We thank them also for a copy of their A. B. C. Directory.

WE THANK Messrs. Thacker and Co. for a copy of their Bengal Directory for 1877. Unlike other years they are very punctual this year, which we believe is due to competition with Messrs. Wyman and Co. We are glad to be able to testify that the present edition fully maintains the old reputation of "Thacker's Directory". It is full, comprehensive, and well got up. The typographical execution affords a relief to the eye. This Directory is useful for many purposes, and its usefulness is increased by the manner in which it has been arranged in the present edition. We wish success to the enterprising publishers.

WE THANK Mr. James Routledge, better known to our readers as late editor of the *Friend of India*, for a copy of his new work entitled, "Popular Progress in England." It is a bulky volume, consisting of 631 pages. We will take a future opportunity to review it. For the educated youths of India the book possesses a peculiar interest. They are pursuing the path of progress under the guidance of English ideas and institutions, and a history of the Popular Progress in England cannot fail to teach them valuable lessons.

WE HAVE received a copy of a petition made to Government by the inhabitants of Monghyr for the re-appointment of a Sub-Judge for that district. A counter movement has been made by some zemindars of Bhaugulpore. Both maintain their points with vigor, but in the present position of the finances we do not think that there is any chance of the revival of the Sub-Judge.

THE INHABITANTS of Rishra, Morepooker, Mahesh, and adjoining places have made an application to the Agent, East India Railway Company praying for the opening of a station at Rishra. They state that Rishra is a rising place of industry, that several jute factories have been established there, and that it is resorted to by a large number of pilgrims on the occasions of Suanjatra and Rathjatra at Mahesh, and that a good number of persons daily travel by the rail for occupations in Calcutta. We have no doubt that the opening of a Railway Station at Rishra will be a source of great convenience to the people around.

WE HAVE received a copy of a petition from Thakur Jagamohan Sinha, son of the late Chief of Bijayraghoghurh. The petitioner states that his father Thakur Sarju Prasad was in the year 1865 convicted of murder and rebellion for being implicated in the disturbances which broke out at Bijayraghoghurh in 1857, and was sentenced to transportation for life and the forfeiture of all his property. Thakur Sarju Prasad is dead. The petitioner bows to the judgment of the Court but submits that Thakur Sarju Prasad, then scarcely 17 years old, was tempted into rebellion by some of his *Kamdars*, one of whom at least had been appointed by the British Government, and for whose removal, Thakur Sarju Prasad himself had been most anxious. Sarju Prasad's ancestors had rendered loyal services to the British Government. His father Prasad received Jagirs of Jayatpore and Bilahi in recognition of his services in suppressing the disturbances, which had broken out at Ha'sa, Bundeound and Jayatpur. In consideration of the past services of the family and of the youth of the late Thakur Sarju Prasad, when he was led astray, the restoration of his property to the present petitioner would be a fitting act of grace.

DR. GEORGE WATT, Professor of Physical Science, Hooghly College, has published a book in Bengali entitled the First Step in Botany for the use of vernacular schools. It would appear that

this elementary treatise was first written in English, which is not published, but on the recommendation of the late Director, Mr. Woodrow, it has been translated into Bengali by Babu Dwarkanath Chuckerbutty, 2nd Master, Hooghly Collegiate School. The Bengali version has been well executed and copiously illustrated. The combination of the English and Indian intellects in the production of the book is a new and pleasing phase of the contact of the East with the West, which is going on in the country under British rule. If this process extends, it is sure to lead to good results.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

The *Shomprakash* reckons upon various beneficial effects from the operation of the Muffassil Municipal Act. In spite of a few objectionable sections it contains provisions which promise special advantages to the country. The section about an elected municipality is pregnant with the seeds of future progress. But for it to be productive of the good anticipated the people must be on the alert. No salutary legal provision can benefit a lethargic slumbering population. One immediate effect of the elective system will be to deprive the Municipal Commissioners of the power of abusing privileges associated with the office. There will be no more occasion of favoring one's own friends and neighbours when fixing the assessment or of metalling an obscure village road at the expense of the Municipality for the purpose of improving a Commissioner's private property.

The *Shahachar* holds that if a standard be fixed for the rate of rent utter ruin will befall the tenants, who will have scarcely anything left to them. He laments that the zemindars as a class are absentees, who never trouble themselves with question of improvement of the soil and cultivation but shew their skill in devising schemes for enhancement.

The *Bharat Mihar* sees hopeful signs in the times from the strength which native public opinion is gaining year by year. Every educated person takes an interest in the affairs of Government and watches its proceedings. But the matter for regret is that the Government does nothing to foster this opinion or exhibit the slightest sympathy for it. On the contrary it is persuaded to view it with antipathy. In many cases the newspapers grope in the dark and give expression to their views from hearsay reports of cases. And this is the treatment accorded to the English Press. When the feeling of Government towards the Vernacular Press is observed, it gives rise to despondency. But whatever the measure of Government distrust towards the press this much can be said in its favor that there is nobody so stupid in this country who believes that in the present state of India it can exist for a day without the protection of the British Government. It forms as it were an integral part of its existence and welfare.

The *Deccan Prakash* says that while the value of every kind of agricultural produce has risen the condition of the ryots remains nearly as bad as before, and why? Because these simple uneducated ryots whether as cultivators or laborers do not know how to manage their affairs. Just at the harvest time when the corn is gathered in and brought home a set of harpies prowl about the villages with a variety of knick knacks and edibles to which the peasantry are not accustomed, and tempt them and theirs to exchange them with corn. They are cheated in measure. Again, those who have no lauds of their own but cultivate others lands on the Burja system have to pay for the lands in corn at the rate of half the produce, then the reapers take at the rate of quarter, and then come the mahajans who have advanced seed and subsistence money, next come the laborers who thrash and garner the corn. After them come the washerman, barber and malakkar who have a settled allowance per annum. What remains goes to pay rent, the gomasta's perquisites and interest of the mahajans. What remains cannot be sold to whom they please. They must be given to their mahajans who have a way of their own for measuring and paying. The advances received from the mahajans can never be repaid. The weights and measures used by the mahajans in weighing corn tendered by the ryots are not like ordinary weights and measure.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

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Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette.—January 10, 1876.

GENERAL.—The 31st December 1876.—Mr. W. N. Campbell, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, just returned from furlough, is posted to the Sadler Station of Hazareebagh.

The 8th January 1877.—Mr. R. F. Rampini, Assistant and Joint-Sessions Judge, Julpigoree and Darjeeling, and Principal Assistant to the Commissioner of Cooch Behar and Rajshahy, is allowed subsidiary leave for thirty days from the 15th instant, or within one week of that date, instead of the date notified in orders of the 5th November last.

The 9th January 1877.—Mr. W. N. Campbell, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, from the 26th December 1876.

ECCLIASTICAL.—The 5th January 1877.—The services of the Rev. H. J. Matthew, M.A., Chaplain of the Garrison of Fort William and the Military Hospital, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab with effect from the 1st instant, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved of his duties by the Rev. F. R. Michell.

The Rev. F. R. Michell is appointed to officiate temporarily as Chaplain of the Garrison of Fort William and the Military Hospital, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

REGISTRATION.—The 8th January 1877.—Mahomed Islam is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Sabhar, in the district of Dacca, vice Baboo Pran Krishna Dutta, deceased.

EDUCATION.—The 31st October 1876.—Mrs. Monomohini Wheeler is appointed to be a Deputy Inspectress of schools in the vacancy in the First Grade of Deputy Inspectors of schools caused by the death of Moonsi Seraj Mul, with effect from the 13th September 1876.

The 9th November 1876.—Dr. W. Robson, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, is allowed furlough for a period of twenty months, under Section 10 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, and is also allowed subsidiary leave for fifteen days, with effect from the 15th March 1877, under Section 18 of the Code.

MEDICAL.—The 5th January 1877.—Mr. H. M. Davis, Civil Medical Officer, Pubna who reported his return from furlough on the 26th December 1876, is allowed subsidiary leave for twenty-one days, with effect from that date, to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

The 8th January 1877.—Surgeon-Major J. G. Pilcher, Officiating Health Officer, Port of Calcutta, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Howrah during the absence, on furlough, of Dr. R. Bird, or until further orders.

Surgeon S. C. Mackenzie, Second Resident Surgeon, Presidency General Hospital, is appointed to act as Health Officer for the Port of Calcutta during the absence, on duty, of Dr. J. G. French, or until further orders.

Surgeon F. C. Nicholson, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Hooghly, is appointed to act as Superintendent of the Presidency Jail and Second Resident Surgeon of the General Hospital during the absence, on deputation, of Surgeon S. C. Mackenzie, or until further orders.

Surgeon Nicholson is also appointed under Section 12, Act IX of 1874, to act as Governor of the workhouse in the Presidency Jail.

The 9th January 1877.—Surgeon D. McCarthey, 33rd Regiment Madras Native Infantry, was in medical charge of the civil station of Ranchee in addition to his military duties from 4th November to 3rd December 1876, during the absence of Surgeon F. R. Swaine, on privilege leave.

No 1.—Transfers Messrs. F. Sills, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, B. Clarke, Assistant Engineer First Grade, and Babo Surruth Chunder Ghose, Sub-Engineer, First Grade, are transferred from the late Second Calcutta to the First Calcutta Division in the interests of the public service.

No 2.—Mr. G. F. Bartlett, Sub-Engineer, Second Grade, is transferred from the late Second Calcutta to the Third Calcutta Division, in the interests of the public service.

No. 3.—Notification.—Captain G. F. E. S. Neil, M.S.C., Executive Engineer (temporary rank), Second Grade, assumed charge of the Burdwan Division on the 15th December 1876, after noon.

5th January 1877.—The following officers and subordinates are temporarily transferred from Bengal Irrigation Branch to Madras and Bombay respectively, for employment on famine relief works:

To Madras.

Mr. E. DeGrossilliers, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	
" G. G. Brooks, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	
" F. W. Faulkner, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	
" C. V. S. Cotton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	
" A. J. Oldham, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	
" J. P. Scotland, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	
" T. Fourcres, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade.	
" E. Ricknell, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade.	
" W. Johnstone, Supervisor, 1st Grade.	

To Bombay.
Mr. N. E. Jennings, Temporary Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.
" A. M. Salmon, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

The ship *Jumna* with return coolies from Trinidad is expected to arrive at the Port of Calcutta early in March. A portion of the coolies savings amounting to one hundred and twenty-five thousand, two hundred and twenty-nine rupees (Rs. 125,229) has been lodged in the Oriental Bank in anticipation of their arrival pursuant to instructions received from the Colonial Government. The amount of sovereigns and the value of the gold and silver ornaments in their possession has not yet been advised. Published for the information of relatives and whom it may concern.

ROBERT U. S. MITCHELL,
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Rajas, Zemindars and Talukdars who desire to record their names in this work are solicited to forward to the undersigned, at an early date a brief account of their family, together with such informations as may be considered important and interesting to the public.

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Worms of whatever kind, will be thoroughly eradicated. The Pills also give composed sleep at night and an appetite to relish any food, they reanimate the whole frame with vigorous action, clearing the mind, and improving the sight.

Boxes of Nos. 1 & 2 per box 12 ans; Postage 2 ans. Morison's Ointment per pot 12 ans; Postage 4 ans; Cooling palatable Powders mildly aperient for a dozen glasses of Lemonade or Sherbet 12 ans; Postage 2 ans.

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This medicine, the ingredients whereof consist purely of country and hill vegetables, has wrought a miracle in the cure of various complicated diseases which have baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians.

Several native gentlemen, who after trying in vain all European and Native medicines, have at last been cured by the use of my Amritarasa.

It has been experimentally proved and certified that this wonderful medicine is infallible in the cure of the most obstinate diseases, such as the diseases of the Cranium, Chronic Fever of all kinds, Chest, Heart and diseases of the Lungs, Spleen, Liver, Acidity, Colic pain, Piles, Fistula, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Chronic venereal disorders, Debility, Nervous complaints, Hysteria, Female affections and other complicated diseases. It gives strength to the system and changes all morbid secretions to a healthy state.

Price for a phial is Rs. 5 8 0
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Hem Chunder Banerjee,
Missirpokhar, Benares.

TRANSLATION OF VERNACULAR TESTIMONIALS.

"I have bought your "Amritarasa" to the amount of Rs. 150. This is a very wonderful medicine. We are quite surprised to see its wonderful power to cure various intricate diseases. In cases of Colic pain (sool) Asthma, Consumption, Chronic Fever, Dyspepsia, Dysentery and Hysteria, its efficacy has been fully observed.

Koylash Chunder Roymohasoy,
Zemindar and Hony. Magistrate;
Dehoorda Zillah, Baleshwar.

Last Bysakh my wife was laid up with various complicated diseases, so much so that there was no means of saving her life. In this state your Amritarasa was administered to her, and she is perfectly cured now.

Issur Chunder Roy Chowdhry,
Bahalgram, Raigunge.

Your Amritarasa being administered to my wife, her diseases seems to be in a great measure checked. The bodily weakness is much less than before. The pain in the stomach is not entirely cured yet, but I hope, from the state she is now in, that by continuing the medicine longer, she might possibly get completely cured, for the disease is not of a short standing.

Shusi Bhushun Haldar,
Deputy Magistrate of Mathabhangra;
Zillah Kuch Behar.

The curative virtue of your Amritarasa is widely known, and I am very happy to see some patients wonderfully cured by it. I do not know what amount of virtue you are acquiring by saving thousands from untimely death.

Chowdhry Protap Narain Roy,
Zemindar of Bausilaha.

By using your Amritarasa continually my disease has been checked in a great measure. My health is progressing, and I have gained much liveliness. Hoping to be perfectly cured by the use of a few bottles more.

Chowdhry Narain Chunder Roy Bahadoor,
Chooramun in Malda.

Babu Motilal Lahery of the Sub-Division Dhubri and some others have been cured by the use of your famous Amritarasa.

Roy Protap Chunder Barua Bahadoor,
Zemindar of Gauripoor, Dhubri.

I once tried your excellent medicine (Amritarasa) in chronic Headache, and the infallible result duly communicated to you. Now I have much pleasure to inform you again that I have tested its efficacy in some cases of Chronic Fever and Spleen with wonderful effect.

I have also cured 8 Cholera cases by your valuable pills—it is the only best reliable remedy yet found.

Rajendra Nath Datta,
Secy. of Rana N. P. Club.

I have much pleasure to inform you that I have been able to cure 50 cases out of 51, who were suffering under complicated diseases. In conclusion I assure you that your Amritarasa is a very efficacious medicine, and the further circulation of it is indispensably requisite.

Purno Chunder Banerjee,
Member of Chinsurah Club.

One phial of your Amritarasa has done a good deal of good to my younger brother, who was suffering from a long time under Dysentery, Chronic Fever and Spleen. The 1st and 2nd diseases have altogether disappeared, and the Spleen is much better, and hope, will be cured in another bottle.

Dukhina Perda Roy Chowdhry,
Mohesarakha.

A phial of your Amritarasa was bought by me, and given to a woman who was suffering too much from Chronic Fever and other complicated diseases; and I am very glad to inform you that she is wonderfully cured by the use of the same.

Bonomally Paul,
Goonotea via Sainthia.

Last year by using your valuable Amritarasa. I am perfectly cured of Chronic Colic pain (sool), from which I suffered.

Joygobind Dutt,
Jatanpookha via Jalpaiguri.

Your Amritarasa is very efficacious. My friend was suffering from fever for 7 years, from Spleen for 5 years and from Dysentery for 1 year, and was exceedingly weak. He used one phial of your Amritarasa, and is much better now. The fever is cured, 2/3 of the Spleen is reduced, and in place of about 12 bloody stools daily he has 2 or 3 motions now without blood.

Jogendra Chunder Bose,
Ghutiabazar, Hugli.

Since a year I had been suffering from fever and cough. Having tried in vain various native and European medicines, I was at last completely cured by using your widely known Amritarasa.

Romanath Banerjee,
Huripur, Zillah Dinagepur.

My poor letter can describe very little the virtue of your valuable medicine known throughout this part of the world. Often do I hear that many persons in these localities are saved from the attack of many dreadful and fatal diseases by means of your kindness. We have seen that Babu Radha Mohun Mookerjee is cured of a long standing Dyspepsia of an aggravated form, and his wife of a chronic asthma in a short time. Amritarasa (i. e. a drink which prevents death) is really achieving what its name imports.

Shama Churn Mittra,
Deputy Post-master, Bansdih.

My brother has derived great benefit by using your Amritarasa. His colic (sool) pain and rumbling of the stomach are cured.

Prosunno Coomar Dass,
Ratnapur, Moorshidabad.

Your Amritarasa was used in a case of Fistula, the sore is cured, there being now only a spot in the place.

Gobind Chunder Sett,
Fansidewa, Darjeeling.

My venerable father was suffering under fever, cough, and * * * from a long time. He used 3 bottles of your valuable Amritarasa, (though he was unable to use it regularly), and his fever and cough are perfectly cured, * * *

Burneshwar Mookerjee,
Chooramun, Zilla Malda.

Those who used your valuable medicine Amritarasa here, have all been perfectly cured.

Loke Nath Bose,
Kuttack.

INFALLIBLE CHOLERA PILLS.

This is a most efficacious medicine of Cholera ever discovered. The result appears from my Register already published that more than 90 per cent. cases were cured in 1875.

It is also a sovereign remedy for Sunstroke. This dangerous disease is cured in about half an hour, as if by magic.

The pills does not contain opium, chillies, poison or any intoxicating drug and can be safely used by women advanced in pregnancy and so by infants.

Cost for 50 Pills which can cure about 20 persons is Rs. 5 only. Certificates from gentlemen are annexed below.

HEM CHUNDER BANERJEA,
Missirpokhar, Benares.

I have the honor to inform you that your medicine for cholera was received here when the disease had nearly disappeared from the town. It was however administered in 2 cases with successful result.

Sd. W. R. LARMINE.

Magistrate of Bankura.

I am very glad to say that your Cholera pills have cured all the 10 cases in which they were administered.

(Sd.) D. V. SAPRAY,
Bankipur.

I am requested by the Maharaja of Burdwan to inform you that during the recent outbreak of Cholera in this place, your pills were tried in several cases which occurred among the servants of His Highness and were found to be efficacious. In all these cases the medicine was administered in the early stage of the disease but in one case in which it was administered to a patient who was in an advanced stage it was powerless and the man died.

(Sd.) T. B. MILLER,
Private Secretary.

Your Cholera pills are really infallible. Not being a professional man I was afraid to try your medicine at first, but I administered it in 3 cases given up by the Doctors as hopeless. Two of the patients recovered quickly within 6 hours by using only two pills each. The other a child took one pill which stopped his purging, vomiting, perspiration and spasm and caused a discharge of urine, but unfortunately at this stage his parents gave him some other medicine. The result was the disease relapsed and the child died.

(Sd.) BIPIN BEHARI DUTT,
Station Master Doornow.

The few Cholera pills that you kindly gave me when I went to Gya in the Cholera season, have wonderfully saved the lives of 13 persons from that fatal disease.

(Sd.) RAMCHUNDER PUNDIT,
Sanskrit College, Benares.

I have to inform you that I could not give a fair trial to your medicine during the late outbreak of cholera here. Strictly speaking I treated 2 cases exclusively with your pills and found them efficacious.

I tried the pills in 10 more cases when they had already had other medicines and their disease had sufficiently advanced. However I am glad to say that those that had the fortune to live for some hours after the administration of your medicine, had the action of their kidney established, though mostly died subsequently. Of these ten cases only 2 actually recovered.

From this short trial I cannot arrive at any conclusion though I do not feel myself disappointed.

(Sd.) KHURGESHUR BOSE,
Asst. Surgeon Akyab.

I have much pleasure to say that I have been able to cure 80 cholera cases out of 86 by the use of Babu Hem Chunder Banerjee's Cholera pills in 1875. All these cases were personally treated by me gratis among the Pilgrims. On the subject I have been examined by the Civil Surgeon of Benares who has retained the papers in which the result of my treatment is recorded.

(Sd.) GOPINATH SOOKUL,
Benares.

Last month the Cholera Pills brought from you, were administered to 6 patients, and am very glad to say that all of them were perfectly cured. Cholera medicine, like this, has not yet been discovered. All the patients were cured within six hours.

Gopal Chunder Banerjee,
Native Doctor, Chupra.

Your Cholera medicine is the best one yet discovered. Many persons were cured by its use.

Parmeshwar Bedratna,
Umbica Rajbatty, Kulna.

The good effect of your Cholera Pills cannot be expressed in writing. It was tried in 18 cases among the coolies here. I am very glad to say that all of them have recovered without a single failure.

Moheecoddeen,
In charge, Tea Garden, Koorkurea.

The Cholera Pills sent by you were administered to 5 patients, and the result is that all of them have been cured.

Radha Bulove Siag Deb,
Zemindar, Bankura.

Many thanks for the Cholera Pills you kindly set me. I have tried it in several cases with successful result.

Zahurul Hossain,
Dewan of Talibpur Estate.

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Gallons Water, per minute	4	6	8	10	12	13	15

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Rs.	40	55	65	75	each.
Price of Piping for do.	Re. 1	1-4	1-12	1-12	p. ft.
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The above Pumps are simply lift, and will draw water from a depth of 25 feet. We fit them (for convenience of constituents) with pipe of any length to that distance.

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No.	107	Rs.	80,	90,	105,	120
By these Pumps one man can lift and force water to a distance of 50 feet and upwards.						

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